FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1848. [NO. 1621.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY E. J. HALE & SON,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Pleasant Grove Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 26th inst., under the care of D. S. MORRISON, a gentleman of considerable experience in teaching. Board can be had convenient to the Academy.

T. BETHEA

Robeson county, June 6, 1848. 20-3w

Raleigh Classical, Mathematical and Military Academy.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 5th of July 1848.

J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal.

Raleigh, June 6, 1848. 20-4w

HORSES.

TWO HORSES for Sale. Apply to

COOK & TAYLOR.

20-1848. 20-4w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 4th day of July next, A NEGRO WOMAN and THREE CHILDREN, the property of the late Eli L. Hogg.

ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.

June 6, 1848. 20-3w

UNION HALL,
AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE subscribers have the pleasure to announce to their friends and the public that the UNION HALL will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of May next.

R. & W. PUTNAM.

Saratoga Springs, March 1848. 20-6m

PATENT SHOWER BATHS.

THE subscribers have TWO of these Baths at their Saloon, which they will keep in order for the accommodation of the public.

G. BEMING.

Fayetteville, March 1848. 20-tf

CARTHAGE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the first Monday in August next, under the charge of the Misses [illegible]. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches usually taught in Female Schools of the first class, and the Misses [illegible] will be assisted by competent Teachers in the Ornamental Branches. The course of study will be thorough and extensive, and the Misses [illegible] will spare no pains to render the School worthy of the patronage of the public. The Academic year will consist of two Sessions of five months each. Board can be had in respectable families at $60 per session. Tuition in the Primary department, $8; in the Academic department, $10; in the Higher department, $12; Drawing, Painting, French, Latin, Greek, $5 each. Needlework and Embroidering, including bedding, washing, wood and lights, $8 per month.

A. C. McNEILL, Principal.

Carthage, June 15, 1848. 20-3w

$300 REWARD.

RAN from the subscriber in Wayne County, on Saturday night the 6th of May, a NEGRO WOMAN and TWO CHILDREN. The woman's name is Hannah; she is about 25 years of age, of ordinary size, jet black, and has a scar on one of her great toes; she is quite large, and have a very white appearance, has a large mouth, with large front teeth. The two children are boys. The eldest answers to the name of Washington; he is a bright mulatto, about 12 or 13 years of age. The youngest boy is a Cuffee, is black, and about 4 years of age.

I will give the above reward for their delivery to me at my residence in Wayne County, or confinement in any Jail within this State so that I get them, or $100 for the delivery of either of them in like manner.

ANN McCULLIN.

Dudley, Wayne Co., N. C., June 8, 1848.

FOR SALE.

ALL the stock of Liquors, Segars, Wines, Furniture, Fixtures, &c., of Liberty Point House, now kept by Joseph Brookshank, will be sold on reasonable and accommodating terms to any person desirous of embarking in the business.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Trustee
for J. Brookshank.

June 20, 1848.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Joseph Brookshank, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle the same immediately.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Trustee.

June 20, 1848. 19-3w

OLD POINT COMFORT HOTEL.

THIS extensive and beautiful establishment is now open for the reception of visitors. Surrounded on its Sea Water, it affords every facility for Sea Bathing, and offers every inducement to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements. Active and efficient assistants have been engaged, and no exertion will be spared to render it in all respects the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

Board per day, $2 00
" per week, at the rate of 1 50 per day.
" per month, at the rate of 1 00 per day.
Children and Servants half price.

JAMES S. FRENCH.

June 20, 1848. 19-4w

20 HHDS MOLASSES,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
50 bags Coffee,
10 bbls. St. Croix Sugar,
10 do. clarified do.
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
30 boxes fine and common Tobacco, by the box or retail, remarkably low.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 3, 1848. 19tf

For Sale on Consignment,

20 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
60 hhds W. I. ditto,
10 bbls N. E. Rum,
200 casks Lime,
8 hhds. Sugar,
25 bbls. Porto Rico Sugar,
3 ditto N. O. Clarified ditto.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS

May 15, 1848. 15tf

LIME.

100 CASKS unslacked LIME, just received and for sale by

H. LEETE.

May 18, 1848. 16tf

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Fayetteville, on Wednesday last, a small well formed bay HORSE, about five years old, with short thick black mane, black tail and legs, walks and trots fast. I purchased him in April of John H. Wren of Randolph county, and when heard from was passing Murchison's Factory, in that direction. Any person taking him up will be liberally rewarded, and any information thankfully received.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

May 22, 1848. 16

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Scotch Madeira, and Tenerife Wines,
Ground Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Cayer Seed.

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feby 1, 1848. 10tf

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION
For the Deaf and Dumb.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 3d of July. Parents can be assured that the Principal stands pledged to her fellow citizens at the commencement of the session, "Appointments for admission, &c., to be made to His Excellency, Gov. Graham, or to

WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

Raleigh, May 22, 1848. 18-2w

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Ready-made and Shelf Goods, Crockery, Glass, Oil Cloth, Coarse Paper, Wrapping Paper, Stationary, Screens, and Border for Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, Cutlery and Carpenters' Tools, Sugar and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins Axes, Whetstones, Playing Cards, sewing cotton and German thread, Tobacco and Snuff, Iron, Nails, Wagon Boxes, Window Glass, white Lead, Varnish, ground paints, Putty, Rosin, Spices, Teas, Coffee, Soap, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 11-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, consisting of Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, small laces and pieces, Dress Trimmings, Head Dresses, Caps, Collars, Lace Caps, Ladies' Embroidered Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Ladies' and Children's Embroidered Tongue, Silk Buttons, super Belt Ribbons, and many other articles.

Those wishing any thing in this line will be promptly attended to.

All Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few remarkable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children, and other Straws, very cheap. Summer Hats constantly on hand.

Mrs. H. Hart's Shop is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

April 3.—9tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

HAS received a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS — Gentlemen's, Youths', Boys', and Infants' do.; of Wool, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, which he is offering at Retail.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON.

South west corner Market Square.

April 10, 1848. 10tf

NEW BOOKS.

WUTHERING HEIGHTS, by the author of Jane Eyre, 2 parts, 50 cts; Donley & Son, complete, 2 parts, 81 00; Almanacs, 25; Jane Eyre, 25; Felton & Eastman's Book keeping, a new work; Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, cheap illustrated edition, 50; Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 5.

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

In the matter of William Rearden, Administrator of Lawson Butts.

Petition to sell Real Estate of decedent.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Spyers Butts, Nathan Butts, and Robert Butts, heirs at law of said Lawson, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that notice be given for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper printed in Fayetteville, requiring them to be and appear at the next Court to be held for this County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and answer to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John McLorin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1848.

JOHN McLAURIN.

19]

Canchalagua Triumphant!!

DR. TOWNSEND, the celebrated manufacturer of "*Townsend's Sarsaparilla*," has admitted *publicly* that this *Californian Plant* is "FAR BETTER THAN SARSAPARILLA," and is the "cheapest and best medicine in the world." Pamphlets containing interesting information as to its remarkable properties in the cure of Fever and Ague, Pulmonary Complaints, Nervous Affections, and Cutaneous Disorders, from the most respectable sources, may be obtained at the agencies, or will be forwarded to post paid applications, per mail.

FREDERICK A. GAY,
Proprietor of "Gay's Canchalagua."
Depot, 36 Broadway, New York.

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.

Bladen county, Feb. 12. 20tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

March 14, 1848. 6tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES.
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, (which will be sold very low,)
9 bbls. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week.)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

Dwelling House for Sale or Rent.

MR. A. McLEAN is authorised to sell my Dwelling House and Lot on Dick street. The House is in good repair, and in a pleasant situation for a residence. The Lot contains about one and a quarter acres of ground, with good Garden, &c. Besides the inducement of low price, the terms of payment will be made liberal to the purchaser. If there is no immediate prospect of a sale, the property will be rented until the 1st July next.

C. T. GARDNER.

May 22, 1848. 16tf

MATHEMATICAL WORKS.
Designed for Schools, Academies and Colleges,
BY CHARLES DAVIES, LL. D.

PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John street, New York.

BEING the system so long in use at West Point, and through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics. Scholars and students who have pursued this course, well everywhere stand on the highest level with reference to the estimates which themselves and others will form of this part of their education.

The series is divided into three parts, viz: First—Academic Course for Schools. Second—Academic Course. Third—College Course.

ARITHMETICAL COURSE.

Davies' Primary Table Book.—Paper.
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic.—no back.
Davies' School Arithmetic.—New edition revised.
Davies' Arithmetics.—Old edition, without Answers.
Key to Davies' School Arithmetic.—New edition.

The above works were recommended by the Vermont State Convention of County Superintendents, 1847.

ACADEMIC COURSE.

Davies' University Arithmetic.—12mo. Sheep.
Do. do. do. without Answers.
Key to Davies' University Arithmetic. Sheep.
Davies' Elementary Algebra.—12mo. Sheep.
Key to Davies' Elementary Algebra.
Davies' Elementary Geometry.—12mo. Sheep.
Davies' Surveying and Mensuration.—12mo. Sheep.

COLLEGIATE COURSE.

Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Bourdon.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.—Being an abridgement of the work of M. Legendre.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Surveying.—With a description and Plates of the Improved Compass, Plane Table, and Level.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Analytical Geometry.—Embracing the Equation of the Point and Straight Line; a section of Conic Sections; the Equations of the Line and Plane in Space, &c.—8vo Sheep.
Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.—Embracing the Rectification and Quadrature of Curves, the Mensuration of Surfaces, and the Cubature of Solids.—8vo. Sheep.
Davies' Descriptive Geometry.—With its application to Spherical Projections.—8vo Sheep.
Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Linear Perspective.—With numerous Plates.—8vo. Calf Back.

NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY, FOR SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES,
By R. G. PARKER, A. M., Principal of the Johnson Grammar School, Boston, Author of Aids to English Composition, &c.

I.—Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
II.—Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy,
Embracing the Elements of the Science. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Designed for young beginners.

It is the design of this little book to present to the minds of the youth of the country a view of the laws of Nature—as they are exhibited in the Natural World.

Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
New and enlarged Edition. Embracing the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Pyronomics, Optics, Astronomy, Galvanism, Magnetism, Electro Magnetism, Magneto Electricity, with a description of the Steam and Locomotive Engines. Illustrated by numerous diagrams.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

Mrs. Emma Willard's Series of School Histories and Charts.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the United States.
3. Willard's American Chronographer, a Chart of American History.
1. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.
2. Willard's Temple of Time, a Chart of Universal History.

☞ Published by A. S. BARNES & CO., New York, and sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville.

SCIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
CLARK'S NEW ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, in which Words, Phrases and Sentences are classified, according to their offices, and their relation to each other: Illustrated by a complete system of Diagrams. By S. W. Clark, A. M.

From the Rahway Register.

It is a most capital work, and well calculated, if we mistake not, to supersede, even in our best schools, works of much loftier pretension. The peculiarity of its method grew out of the best practice of its author (as he himself assures us in its preface) while engaged in communicating the science to an adult class; and his success was fully commensurate with the happy and philosophical design he has unfolded. Technicality, as technicality, our author unceremoniously discards, and substitutes on the pupil's part rational practice in ascertaining the office of words in sentences; rather than the usual mode of perplexing his memory with their mere names and forms.

☞ Just published by A. S. BARNES & CO., 51 John street, New York. For sale by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville. [16-4m

CALDWELL INSTITUTE.

THE Exercises in this Institution will be resumed on Friday, the 7th of July. Members of the Faculty as heretofore, viz:

Rev. ALEXANDER WILSON, D. D., President, and Professor of Greek.

RALPH H. GRAVES, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. JOHN A. BINGHAM, A. M., Professor of Latin.

EDWIN A. HEARTT, English Department.

The next session is the regular period for the commencing of a class in Latin. No student will be allowed to join a class for which he is not fully prepared. Students applying for admission are required to produce satisfactory testimonials of good character, and no one is allowed to remain in connexion with the Institute who is known to be disorderly or immoral.

J. W. NORWOOD, Sec'y.

Hillsborough, June 3, 1848. 19-3w

NOTICE.
TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

THE undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the County Court of Robeson, will offer to the lowest bidder, on the 1st day of July next, at Lumberton, a contract for building a large two story brick Court House in the town of Lumberton, on the plan of the new Court House in Richmond County. Drafts and specifications will be exhibited on the day of letting it out; and the contractor will be required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work.

ARCH'D SMITH,
ARCH'D S. McMILLAN,
NEILL REGAN,
THOS. A. NORMENT,
R. E. TROY,
Commissioners.

Lumberton, May 26, 1848. 17-tlstJ

From the Pittsborough Communicator.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION IN PITTSBOROUGH

Pursuant to notice, a large assemblage of citizens from various parts of Moore and Chatham counties met in the Court House in Pittsborough on the 7th day of June.—On motion, Dr. S. McClenahan, William Stedman and John H. Haughton were appointed a committee to select officers of the Convention, who reported the following gentlemen:—Dr. F. J. Hill, as President; Peter Evans, Sen'r, Dr. R. K. Smith, Thomas Farish, and William G. Harriss, as Vice Presidents. Robert E. Rives and William Stedman were then requested to act as Secretaries of the meeting.

Dr. Hill being conducted to the Chair, returned thanks to the meeting, and, in explaining the objects of the Convention, took enlarged views of the subject of Internal Improvement in North Carolina, gratifying all who had the pleasure of hearing him, and adding fresh laurels to the many he has won in his untiring efforts upon this subject.

On motion of John H. Haughton, the Chair appointed M. Q. Waddell, John J. Jackson and Isaac Clegg a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the absence of the Committee, John H. Haughton addressed the Convention upon the subject of Internal Improvement, in his usual strong style, and particularly in reference to the work in contemplation. The Committee, to whom had been entrusted the drafting of resolutions, then made their report through Mr. Waddell, who, before submitting the resolutions, offered some remarks to the Convention, as did also Mr. Jackson, upon the subject of the cost of the work contemplated—Mr. W. and Mr. J. both urging upon the Convention the necessity of opening the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, with arguments and facts of a striking character. There were a good many speakers on the occasion. Dr. Robt. K. Smith and Dr. McClenahan, both being called for by the Convention, responded in the happiest manner as to the feasibility of the work, shewing that but few miles upon the River required great labor, and that it could be accomplished for much less than was estimated. The Rev. Mr. Willie and the Rev. Mr. Dowd, being both called for, also responded in their usual style, to the gratification of their numerous friends; and, just at that moment, our quondam friend and citizen, Benjamin J. Houze, made his appearance in the meeting, and responded to a loud call upon him for a speech, with much effect: for he could, and did tell us of the advantages of easy transportation of produce to market by means of rail roads, alongside of which our friend has been living for the last three or four years. Mr. Waddell then presented the resolutions and report to the meeting, which had been assigned him to do, in the following words, to-wit:

REPORT.

The Committee, to whom was referred the matter for which this Convention has assembled, beg leave to report that they have had but a short time to consult upon any plan for the action of the Convention; but believing that the subject of opening the Cape Fear and Deep rivers, is one in which every citizen of the State is interested, they feel it to be their duty to present to the Convention some facts which might stimulate us to greater exertion. It is known that a rail-road is in contemplation to extend through North Carolina, making the beginning and end of it outside its borders, and that road is to stretch itself across the State—in its centre, taking in its range some of the most populous and wealthy counties. Beyond that point, begins the Mountain Country, whose people can and will aid us in this work, but whose interests it will be, of course, to use the rail-road, if it be built. Your Committee need hardly advert to the fact that South Carolina and Virginia have already, for years and years past, drained North Carolina of her exports. The tobacco and cotton and grain which have gone through the ports of those States, from North Carolina, have presented to the world a meagre account of our products, while our sister States have been deriving the profits going actually into foreign markets, with *borrowed dresses* from the old North State; and if this road is built, all the upper part of the State will send their produce to Virginia or South Carolina, with much more facility than now offers itself, and will of course do it. But suppose the Cape Fear River is open, and one of its tributaries, (to wit, Deep River,) near the Randolph line which is now contemplated, it is only forty miles from that point to the Yadkin River, at the Narrows. From the Narrows of the Yadkin, a fine boat navigaiton can be had now to Wilkesborough, a distance of 200 miles. Connect then the Atlantic ocean with the mountain counties, in this way, and you will have a continuous route, by steam boats and a turnpike road, from the town of Wilmington to Wilkesborough, a distance of near 500 miles, through the centre of North Carolina, embracing to the right and left of the route, many of the most wealthy and populous counties in the State. There are 28 counties enumerated in the estimates made by your Committee, which are deeply interested in this work, for the reason that it would open to them facilities of a market unknown before—those 28 counties producing in the year 1840, according to a compendium of the census ordered to be taken by the General Government, over 10 millions of bushels of Indian corn, one million four hundred thousand bushels of wheat, and an oat crop of greater value than the wheat crop. The single article of hay in these mountain counties is enormous.—62,900 tons of hay was raised in these counties in the year 1840; 125 millions 800 thousand pounds of hay, then, at $1 per hundred, which it will command in the Wilmington market, makes the enormous sum of 1 million 258 thousand dollars for the single article of hay. Another suggestion presents itself to your committee, which, it would seem, demands our attention: The distance between the head waters of the Cape Fear River and the Yadkin, at the Narrows, is, as has been already stated, only 40 miles; and we have already intimated that a turn-pike road across the country between these points, would be most easily effected; but if the waters of the Yadkin were thrown into the Cape Fear, at the point designated, by means of a canal, we should have an entire water communication through the State, from Wilkesborough to the Atlantic ocean.

Under every view of the subject which has presented itself to your Committee, they are irresistibly brought to the conclusion that the River, and, at least, one of its tributaries, can be so improved as to admit of boat navigation into the very heart of this region of country with much less labor and expense than was at first anticipated. The obstacles in our way consist of Falls at Buckhorn and Smiler's to reach the town of Haywood. A succession of mill ponds at each Fall in the River, is the plan your committee would recommend. We will suppose a strong stone dam thrown across the River, at Smiler's, backing the water as far as Buckhorn Falls, or as far as the eddy water will extend up the River; at that point erect another dam, similar to the one below, and you make another pond extending still farther up the River, and so on till you reach Haywood; then take up the left prong of the River, known as Deep River, and you have but two obstacles between Haywood and Hancock's mills in Moore county; one at Pullen's Mills, and the other at Clegg's Mills. These Falls can be easily overcome by the same method. Your committee beg leave to state that such a system as the one proposed, seems to be not only practicable, but easily accomplished; for the effect of the proposed plan is now in successful operation on a portion of this River, each of us having witnessed the effect of a dam only six feet high, at Evans' Mills, upon the River above that point. The water there being thrown back by that six feet dam, a distance of fourteen miles, gives a depth of water sufficient to float and furnish navigation to boats of a much larger class than any now running upon the River below Fayetteville.

Accomplish this work, and our whole country will smile with prosperity unparalleled before. We cannot believe that a hardy and industrious people, instructed in the nature of their rights, and tenacious of their exercise, whose enterprise is to be a source of individual wealth, and add so much to their national prosperity, should find it to their advantage to abandon a work which promises so much to them.—No State in the Union can have greater interest, or feel a stronger desire to protect Internal Improvement than North Carolina—for thousands of our citizens are annually emigrating, seeking a home abroad, mainly on account of the great difficulty of transporting what they make, to market. The natural affection felt by every citizen towards the place of his nativity, is too well founded, has been too long established, and is too consonant with permanent interest, to be disturbed, except where the people themselves witness apathy on the part of those who ought to be, and are looked up to as the movers in all works having for their object the benefit of the most numerous class in the community.

But your Committee are aware that they may be extending this report to too great length, and will, for the present, content themselves with offering the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the enterprise of improving the navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, to some point in the county of Chatham or Moore, is one which, if effected, will redound vastly to the prosperity of all that portion of North Carolina traversed by said rivers and their tributaries, and should enlist the undivided efforts of every son of the State towards its successful prosecution.

Resolved, That the necessary effect of such an enterprise, will be to enhance the price of every article of produce raised by the farmer in the interior of the State, for market, by bringing a market in effect to his own door, and from which he has heretofore been excluded, and to lower, for the same reason, the price of all the necessaries of life purchased by him.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the said work is entirely practicable, being susceptible of a successful prosecution for an amount of expenditure by no means commensurate with the vast advantages to accrue from it; and for such prosecution, nothing but the united energies and spirit of our people are requisite.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as many persons from abroad, have been disappointed in the time at which this Convention was to have been held, that another Convention be held in the town of Pittsborough on Friday the 18th day of August next.

Resolved, That a subscription for the purpose of raising funds to procure the services of a competent Engineer to survey the River from Fayetteville to Hancock's Mills in Moore County, is the first and most important step in this work.

Resolved, That, in pursuance of the last resolution, Dr. S. B. Everett, Samuel Langdon, and W. R. Hall, of Brunswick; Gen. Alexander McRae, Henry Nott and O. G. Parsley, of New Hanover; Mr McDowell, Mr. McDougald and Thomas Brown of Bladen; Dr. Bunting, Junius Morrisy and Alexander Strong of Sampson; O. R. Kenan, Jeremiah Pearsall and Isaac Kelly of Duplin; John A. Everett, David W. Sanders and Col. Mumford of Onslow; Col. Arch'd S. McNeill, E. L. Winslow and Henry Elliot of Cumberland; Dr. Chalmers, Angus R. Kelly and S. J. Person of Moore; S. P. Norris, Gen. Robert Haywood and W. F. Collins of Wake; M. B. Waddell, J. J. Jackson and Wm. G. Harriss of Chatham; H. B. Elliot, Jonathan Worth, and Alfred Brower of Randolph; Col. Carragan, Dr. Michael Holt and James Mebane, Jr of Orange; John M. Morehead, John A. Gilmer and Nathan Hunt of Guilford; R. Galloway, Dr. Bradnax and W. R. Walker of Rockingham; Reuben D. Golding, John Martin and J. F. Poindexter of Stokes; Richard C. Puryear, Nicholas Williams and H. Gwynn of Surrey; Jesse G. Gambell, J. Wellborn and S. F. Patterson of Wilkes; Henry Walser, Charles Hoover and Samuel Hargrave of Davidson; A. Lillington, G. A. Gilmer and Dr. F. Martin of Davie; John B. Lord, Chas. Fisher, Jr. and John W. Ellis of Rowan; James Osborne, John W. Potts and John N. Davis of Mecklenburg; Joseph W. Scott, Rufus Barringer and Christopher Melchor of Cabarrus; B. S. Gaither, Joseph J. Erwin and W. P. McKesson of Burke; Dr. Columbus Mills, W. F. Jones and Joseph McDowell Carson of Rutherford; Rufus Reid, Wm. H. Haynes and Wesley George of Iredell,—be appointed by the Chair, and are hereby requested to invite subscriptions in their respective counties, to aid in procuring the services of an Engineer to survey the Rivers and country which this improvement contemplates, and make a report to this Convention at its next meeting.

Resolved, That this convention has learned with regret, that an impression prevails in the town of Fayetteville, that the citizens of this region of country were unwilling to have the co-operation of the citizens of that place in this work, and take this opportunity to declare their utter ignorance of any such sentiment, and do invite the citizens of Cumberland county to meet them in Convention on the 19th day of August.

On motion of John H. Haughton,

Resolved, That the Editor of the Communicator, and the Editors of the Fayetteville, Wilmington, and Raleigh papers, and all other editors in the State friendly to the cause of Internal Improvement, be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to Dr. F. J. Hill, for the dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

F. J. HILL, President.

W. STEDMAN, }
R. E. RIVES, } Secretaries.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The history of Millard Fillmore, our candidate for Vice President, affords a useful lesson as showing what may be accomplished in the face of the greatest obstacles, by intellect, aided and controlled by energy, perseverence, and strict integrity, in a public and private capacity.

His father, Nathaniel Fillmore, is the son of one of like name who served in the French war, and was a true Whig of the Revolution, proving his devotion to his country's cause by gallantly fighting as Lieutenant under General Stark, in the battle of Bennington. He was born at Bennington, Vermont, in 1771, and early in life removed to what is now called Sommer Hill, Cayuga county, New York, where Millard was born, Jan'y 7, 1800. He was a former and soon after lost all his property in a bad title to one of the military lots he had purchased. About the year 1802 he removed to the town of Sempronius, now Niles, and resided there till 1812, when he removed to Erie county, where he still lives, cultivating a small farm with his own hands. He was a strong and uniform supporter of Jefferson, Madison and Tompkins, and is now a true Whig.

The narrow means of his father deprived Millard of any advantages of education beyond what were afforded by the imperfect and ill taught common schools of the county. Books were scarce and dear, and at the age of fifteen, when more favored youths are far advanced in their classical studies, or enjoying in colleges the benefit of well furnished libraries, young Fillmore had read but little except his common school books and the Bible. At that period he was sent into the wilds of Livingston county, to learn the clothier's trade. He remained there about four months and was then placed with another person to pursue the same business and wool carding in the town where his father lived. A small village library that was formed there soon after gave him the first means of acquiring general knowledge through books. He improved the opportunity thus offered; the appetite grew by what it fed upon. The thirst for knowledge soon became insatiate, and every leisure moment was spent in reading.—Four years were passed in this way, working at his trade, and storing his mind, during such hours as he could command, with the contents of books of history, biography and travels. At the age of nineteen he fortunately made an acquaintance with the late Walter Wood, Esq. whom many will remember as one of the most estimable citizens of that county. Judge Wood was a man of wealth and great business capacity; he had an excellent law library, but did little professional business. He soon saw that under the rude exterior of the clothier's boy, were powers that only required proper development to raise the possessor to high distinction and usefulness, and advised him to quit his trade and study law. In reply to the objection of a lack of education, means and friends to aid him in a course of professional study, Judge W. kindly offered to give him a place in his office, to advance money to defray his expenses, and wait until success in business should furnish the means of re-payment. The offer was accepted. The apprentice boy bought his time; entered the office of Judge Wood, and for more than two years applied himself closely to business and study. He read law and general literature, and studied and practised surveying.

Fearing that he should incur too large a debt to his benefactor, he taught school for three months in the year, and acquired the means of partially supporting himself. In the fall of 1821 he removed to the county of Erie, and the next spring entered a law office in Buffalo. There he sustained himself by teaching school, and continued his legal studies until the spring of 1823, when he was admitted to the Common Pleas, and commenced practice in the village of Aurora, where he remained until 1830, when he again removed to Buffalo, and has continued to reside there ever since.

His first entrance into public life was in January, 1829, when he took his seat as a member from Erie county, to which office he was re-elected two following years.

His talents, integrity, and assiduous devotion to public business, soon won for him the confidence of the House in an unexampled degree. It was a common remark among the members, "if Fillmore says it is right, we will vote for it."

The most important measure of a general nature that came up during his service in the State Legislature, was the bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt. In behalf of that great and philanthropic measure, Mr. Fillmore took an active part, urging with unanswerable arguments its justice and expediency, and, as a member of the committee on the subject, aiding to perfect its details. That portion of the bill relating to Justices' Courts was drafted by him, the remainder being the work of the Hon. John C. Spencer. The bill met with a fierce, unrelenting opposition at every step of its progress, and to Millard Fillmore as much as to any other man, are we indebted, for expunging from the statute book that relic of a cruel, barbarous age, Imprisonment for Debt.

He was elected to Congress in the fall of 1832. The session of 1832-4 will long be remembered as the one in which that system of politics, known under the comprehensive name of Jacksonism was fully developed. He took his seat in the stormy session of 1833-4, immediately succeeding the removal of the Deposits. In those days the business of the House and debates were led by old and experienced members—new ones, unless they enjoyed a wide spread and almost national reputation, rarely taking an active and conspicuous part. Little chance, therefore, was afforded him as member of the opposition, young and unassuming, of displaying those qualities that so eminently fit him for legislative usefulness. But the school was one admirably qualified to more fully develope and cultivate those powers which, under more favorable circumstances, have enabled him to render such varied and important services to his country. As he has ever done in all the stations he has filled, he discharged his duty with scrupulous fidelity, never omitting on all proper occasions any effort to advance the interest of his constituents and the country, and winning the respect and confidence of all.

At the close of his term of service he resumed the practice of his profession, which he pursued with distinguished reputation and success until, yielding to the public voice, he consented to become a candidate, and was re-elected to Congress in the fall of 1836. The remarks above made in relation to his service in the 23d Congress will measurably apply to his second term. Jacksonism and the Pet Bank system, had in the march of the "progressive Democracy," given place to Van Burenism and the Sub-Treasury. It was but another step towards the practical repudiation of old republican principles, and an advance to the Locofocoism of the present day. In this Congress Mr. Fillmore took a more active part than he did during his first term, and on the assembling of the next Congress, to which he was re-elected by a largely increased majority, he was assigned a prominent place on what, next to that of Ways and Means, it was justly anticipated would become the most important committee of the House—that on elections. It was in this Congress that the famous contested New Jersey case came up. It would swell this brief biographical sketch to too great a length to enter upon the details of that case, and it is the less necessary to do so inasmuch as the circumstances of the gross outrage then perpetrated by a party calling itself republican, and claiming to respect State rights, must yet dwell in the recollection of every reader.

The prominent part which Mr. Fillmore took in that case, his patient investigation of all its complicated, minute details, the clear convincing manner in which he set forth the facts, the lofty and indignant eloquence with which he denounced the meditated wrong, all strongly directed public attention to him as one of the ablest men of that Congress, distinguished as it was by the eminent ability and statesmanship of many of its members. Public indignation was awakened by the enormity of the outrage, and in that long catalogue of abuses and wrongs which roused a long-suffering people to action, and resulted in the signal overthrow of a corrupt and insolent dynasty in 1840, the New Jersey case stood marked and conspicuous.

On the assembling of the next Congress, to which Mr. Fillmore was re-elected by a majority larger than was ever before given in his district, he was placed at the head of the Committee on Ways and Means. The duties of this station, always arduous and responsible, were at that time peculiarly so. A new Administration had come into power, and found public affairs in a state of the greatest derangement. Accounts had been wrongly kept, speculation of every kind abounded in almost every department of the Government, the revenue was inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses, the already large existing debt was swelling in magnitude, commerce and manufactures were depressed, the currency was deranged, banks were embarrassed, and general distress pervaded the community. To bring order out of disorder, to replenish the National Treasury, to provide means that would enable the Government to meet the demands against it, and to pay off the debt, to revive the industry of the country, and restore its wonted prosperity; these were the tasks devolved upon the Committee of Ways and Means. To increase their dif-

ficulties, the minority, composed of that party that had brought the country and Government into such a condition, instead of aiding to repair the evil they had done, uniformly opposed almost every means brought forward for relief, and too often their unavailing efforts were successfully aided by a treacherous Executive. But with an energy and devotion to the public weal, worthy of all admiration, Mr. Fill. more applied himself to the task, and sustained by a majority whose enlightened patriotism has rarely been equalled, and never surpassed, succeeded in its accomplishment.

The measures he brought forward and sustained with matchless ability, speedily relieved the Government from its embarrassment, and have fully justified the most sanguine expectations of their benign influence upon the country at large. A new and more accurate system of keeping accounts, rendering them clear and intelligible, was introduced. The favoritism and peculation which had so long disgraced the departments and plundered the Treasury, were checked by the requisition of contracts. The credit of the Government was restored, ample means were provided for the exigencies of the public service, and the payment of the National debt incurred by the former Administration.—Commerce and Manufactures revived, and prosperity and hope once more smiled upon the land. The country has too recently emerged from disasters of Mr. Van Buren's Administration—it yet too keenly feels the suffering it then endured, and too justly appreciates the beneficent and wonderful change that has been wrought, to render more than an allusion to these matters necessary. The labor of devising, explaining and defending measures productive of such happy results was thrown chiefly on Mr. Fillmore. He was nobly sustained by his patriotic fellow Whigs; but on him, nevertheless, the main responsibility rested.

Under his long and severe labors in the Committee room—labors sufficiently arduous to break down any but one of an iron constitution—sustained by a spirit that nothing could conquer, he was required to give his unremitting attention to the business of the house, to make any explanation that might be asked, and be ready with a complete and triumphant refutation of every cavil or objection that the ingenious sophistry of a factious minority could devise. All this, too, was required to be done with promptness, clearness, dignity and good temper. For the proper performance of these varied duties, few men are more happily qualified than Mr Fillmore. At that fortunate age, when the physical and intellectual powers are displayed in the highest perfection, and the hasty impulses of youth, with not any loss of its vigor, are brought under control of long experience in public affairs, with a mind capable of descending to minute details, as well as conceiving a grand system of national policy, calm and deliberate in judgment, self-possessed and fluent in debate, of dignified presence, never unmindful of the courtesies becoming social and public intercourse, and of political integrity unimpeachable, he was admirably fitted for the post of leader of the 27th Congress.

In 1844 he was selected as the Whig candidate for Governor in New York, but, in consequence of the Barnburners and Old Hunkers uniting their support upon the late Silas Wright, he failed to be elected. Confident, however, that he could command the strongest vote in New York, the Whigs again selected him as their candidate for Comptroller, in 1847, and succeeded in electing him by an unprecedented majority.

Such was the boy and such is the man whom the Whigs present as their candidate for Vice President. In every station in which he has been placed, he has shown himself honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution." He is emphatically one of the people. For all that he has and is, he is indebted under God to his own exertions. Born to an inheritance of comparative poverty, without those advantages which now, thanks to Whig policy, are enjoyed by the humblest in the land, he struggled bravely with difficulties that would have appalled and crushed a less resolute heart. Nobly has he won his laurels, and long may he live to enjoy them.

"Old Zack" can't be upset.—At a late Convention in Maine, a Taylor flag was suspended, displaying most prominently the initial Z to the gaze of an admiring multitude. A six-foot lumberman from the interior, looking up to it, exclaimed, "There now, that's like Old Zach, edzactly! *It can't be upset.* Turn it which way you will, it's *a Z* and 'tain't nothing else. Hurrah for old Rough and Ready!"

Boston Journal.

The First Slander.—The first slander of the campaign was uttered by the *honorable* (?) James Bowlin, of Missouri, at the Loco Foco meeting in the Park (New York), who asserted that Gen. Taylor was "their (the Whigs') filthy hen-roost robber, their coon." Such language could only excite disgust and contempt in the minds of the auditors.—*Boston Journal.*

Ohio.—The Philadelphia North American says:—Every paper we open, and every letter we receive, from the Buckeye State, convinces us more fully that the fears of those delegates who apprehended opposition to Gen. Taylor, were groundless. In no part of the Union do Whig fires burn purer or brighter than in Ohio. Mr. Allen will receive his passports next year from the Legislature of that State.

Anti-Cass.—"Circumstances" are beginning to work against Cass at the West. Hon. John Wentworth of Illinois has been renominated for Congress, as an *anti-Cass* candidate. The democracy of Illinois say that Cass cannot carry that State, although it usually goes from 10,000 to 50,000 Democratic. The young State of Wisconsin also *repudiates* the betrayer of her interests, as will every other State bordering on the great Lakes.

The Nomination in New Orleans.—Intelligence of the nomination of Gen. Taylor reached New Orleans on the 12th, by express. The bare fact was announced, but that was enough. "The whole city rose as one man, and shouted," says a letter from there. "Old Zach must have heard the shouts at his home on the Mississippi."

GREAT TAYLOR MEETING AT BOSTON.

The Boston papers say that they never before witnessed so large an assemblage as the Ratification Meeting in Boston on the 16th. The whole country round that city turned out. The Hon. Abbott Lawrence presided, and delivered an admirable address. He asked, "Why was General Taylor nominated? Because the people feel that he is an honest man—one who has no motives which are not pure. He possesses all the attributes of an honest man—and you may always know what he means by what he says. He is presented as a candidate for this office because the *people* have been moved by an instinct amounting to conviction, that he is the only man that can be chosen. No stain or shadow of a shade rests upon his public or private morals. General Taylor, gentlemen, commands the affections and confidence of the American people. We are asked if Gen. Taylor is a Whig. Some tell us he is not. Now, fellow citizens, *I know him to be a Whig*—as good a Whig as I am! And what I say, I know. And now, gentlemen, a word in relation to the candidate for the Vice Presidency. It so happens that Mr. Fillmore and myself have not only been acquaintances, but friends for years—and allow me to say that a purer, more worthy, or more honorable man, cannot be found the country over. For him you can give your votes with confidence."

Messrs. Choate, Lunt, and others spoke. The following brief account of a capital speech by Major Games of Kentucky will interest our readers:—

Major Games addressed the meeting in a spirited and amusing speech, which was received with perfect raptures of applause. He said he felt overwhelmed at meeting the Whigs of Boston in Faneuil Hall,—the old Cradle of Liberty. I feel so because I am no speech maker by profession. I am nothing but an humble agriculturist—a tiller of the soil, and serving my country sometimes in one capacity, sometimes in another. It is merely by an accident that I am here to-night—a long chapter of incidents. For the last two years I have spent but two weeks with my family, and no more. For eighteen months I was a soldier in the republic of Mexico, and upon my return to Kentucky I found that I had been chosen member of Congress. I stopped but two weeks with my wife and children. I am now on my return from the State of whetstones and grindstones,—returning from a pious pilgrimage to visit the man in that State, who, when I was in the dungeon in Mexico, visited me, fed me when hungry, clothed me when naked, and filled my purse from his own. I went to New Hampshire to pay him my respects, and evince my gratitude to him and his family for their kindness to me in that distant land.

On returning this morning I was pressed into the service, and to my surprise am now in Faneuil Hall. During my short visit I have had an opportunity of seeing something of the Yankees—SIX months ago in the city of Mexico. I heard the cry in every street, "Death to the Yankees!" And I am now gratified at this opportunity to visit them, and hope when I return home to be able to remove some of the prejudices against them.

But I suppose you expect to hear from me something about old Gen. Zach. Taylor. I happened to know something about him, and knew his father before him—old Col. Richard Taylor.—A better man never lived, and a better man will never die. Zachary was born in old Virginia, in the same county which threw out my stock—the best place in the world to be born in, providing you leave it early. Great blusher. Zachary was a promising boy, and left when he was only nine months old, renewed merchantile, and was taken to old Kentucky, the best place on the face of the earth to be raised. He grew upon fat generous soil, which has rarely if ever given birth to a coward or a traitor.

Major Games then briefly followed General Taylor, in his history, from his first appointment as Lieutenant by Jefferson in 1808—down to the ever-memorable battle of Buena Vista, where, in few men, undisciplined troops, he put to the route Santa Anna's legions, and achieved a victory unrivaled in the annals of our country's history. He never fought where he was not successful, and never will.

The charge has been made by the Gen. Taylor is a profane man. I have known him long and intimately. I have dwelt on his tent and entertained him in mine, and I never heard him use an oath. He told me the same next to it once, when at the battle of Withlacoochee in Florida, the Missouri regiment were found leaving the field a little too early. The General came up and asked them "where they were going." They replied that they had been ordered to retreat. "You lie, you scoundrels," answered the General, "and," said he, "I believe I cursed them."

It has been said that General Taylor is not qualified for the responsibilities of the office for which he has been nominated. But in his whole life, and more especially in the trying circumstances in which the Administration has placed him in Mexico, he has shown that no pressure, to an eminent degree, all the necessary qualifications for that high station. For prompt action, clear perception, and correct decision, under difficult and most trying emergencies, he is unequalled.

But I do not place Gen. Taylor's claims on his military character alone. In the extraordinary positions in which he has been placed, he has evinced the most extraordinary abilities. In or out of camp I never heard any man complain of him or his conduct in any respect. The great mass of the American people have discovered that he possesses these, and they have brought him forward. He was first nominated in New Jersey, then in Philadelphia, then in Pittsburg, then in Cincinnati—and the fire spread into Old Kentucky, and the people there took him up. Like Abraham of old, in Kentucky, they were ready to sacrifice their own darling son, to the good cause, because he could not be elected, and Massachusetts must meet them on the same ground and do likewise. I will tell you how we shall do in old Kentucky. We shall give him 20,000 majority and as many more as we choose. He will make a clean sweep through the whole country—Ohio will give him a greater majority than she ever gave for any Whig. I see adjoining that State and know her people, and am sure of what I say, Indiana, reported for Polk, will do likewise—and even Texas—I am not without hope of Texas. I have been told there are no Whigs in Texas. Such is not the case. It is a slander upon Texas. There are many true Whigs there. And I have heard it admitted by a member of Congress from South Carolina, that that State may be safely counted upon for old Zach.

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

COL. HASKELL OF TENNESSEE

No one made a more favorable impression upon the crowds assembled in Philadelphia, than the gallant Colonel Haskell of Tennessee, the same who was forced, by Pillow's bungling generalship, to assault, with his single regiment, the works which Santa Anna had constructed to repel the whole American army at Cerro Gordo, (for the Mexican commander did not dream that the hill which Harney stormed could be taken.)

At the ratification meeting, in Independence Square, the gallant Colonel, amongst other things that were received with vociferous applause, related a little adventure of his own, which gave peculiar delight to his immense audience. We cannot write down all the details with which a good story-teller never fails to garnish his tale, but can give the gist of it.

Colonel H., it appears, enlisted as *a private soldier* in his regiment, and as such marched with it to Point Isabel or the Brazos. When a boy, he had fought as a private in the Florida war, and when he enlisted to go to Mexico, he shouldered the same musket which he had borne in Florida. After the regiment had landed, and while he was yet a private, he was seized with a desire to see the famous old General, who had gained so much distinction for the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He accordingly set out for Matamoras. The rainy season had commenced, and the Rio Grande had overflowed much of the country through which he passed. The battle-fields were submerged by water, and in many places he was obliged to swim. At length he reached Matamoras, covered with mud, and as dirty as it was possible for a man to be in Mexico, and he said nobody had any idea how dirty a man could be till he had been in Mexico. He found General Taylor's tent with difficulty, as there was nothing in its appearance to distinguish it from those of the humblest soldiers. The arrival of a uniformed officer with a despatch, fortunately pointed out to him the military lodging of the old hero. The officer having been dismissed, Colonel H. went boldly to the tent, and accosting the plain, farmer-like occupant, informed him that he was a private in the Tennessee regiment, that he had come to see how General Taylor looked, and to know what he talked about, where he lived when he was at home, and *what were his politics.* The general, said Colonel H., answered all his questions very politely, until he came to the politics, and then he remarked that being an officer of the army he had been in the habit of refusing to say anything about his politics; but, he said, "*I will* tell *you* what I am: I AM A WHIG, AND A QUARTER OVER!"

When Colonel Haskell uttered these words, Independence Square rung with cheers upon cheers that seemed as if they would never cease. "Yes," proceeded the Colonel, at length, "hereafter, if anybody question the whiggery of Zachary Taylor, tell him that you heard Haskell, of Tennessee, declare, on his honor as a gentleman, here in the city of Philadelphia, in Independence Square, that Gen. Taylor told him, when he visited his tent as a private soldier, that he was 'A WHIG, AND A QUARTER OVER!'" "And from that moment," added Colonel Haskell, "I became A TAYLOR MAN, AND A QUARTER OVER."

Another anecdote, told by Colonel Haskell to illustrate the virtuous simplicity and kind-heartedness of General Taylor, deserves to be recorded.

On one occasion, General Taylor was descending the Rio Grande, on a small steamboat, with a large number of discharged sick soldiers on board. The boat being very crowded, these poor fellows had been very uncomfortably stowed away on the deck, as the lowest part of a western steamboat is termed. As soon as Gen. Taylor ascertained their condition, he ordered the officers, &c., out of the cabin, and had the sick men all transferred to their places. He himself took a blanket and gave up his berth. The night passed, and in the morning, there was a good deal of inquiry for Gen. Taylor; but nobody could tell where he was. At length, one of the servants in the boat mentioned that a man was lying wrapped up in a blanket, on the *forecastle.* The officers repaired thither, and found the old man fairly there, and still locked in his honest sleep, with his blanket wetted and soiled by the slop-water which the servant, Supposing him to be some common soldier, had carelessly swept against him. Was not this a study for the admirers of benevolence and selfdenial? The conquering General of the American Army, sleeping in his blanket, in the open air, on the forecastle of a steamboat, whilst his berth was occupied by a poor soldier, without rank, but receiving his generous consideration because disabled by disease, contracted in the service of his country!

"Don't Desert your Colors"—Gen. Taylor had a happy way of quieting his discontented soldiers. Always ready to sympathize with them, they were so slow backward in fighting with him. Now and then, however, he discovered a faint heart; and that, too, occasionally among the best fellows in the army. The following is an instance:

Old Zack and his Men.—It is said that the night before the battle of Buena Vista a number of the regulars as well as volunteers were trying to make themselves scarce. When Old Zack heard of this tossing among the men he ordered an old moss not scared at trifles, but who had been found crawling off under very suspicious circumstances, to be brought before him. "Why, Borden," said old Zack, "I'm told you were trying to run away. Your colors, you certainly are not a man of that stripe." "No, General," said the downcast soldier, to tell you the God's truth, I was, and am sort of skeered a little, for they say old Santy's got 'bout fifty thousand of the best troops in Mexico, has picked his ground, and will give the boys here the hardest fight any of us ever did see! So I thought there'd be a mighty small chance for our little crowd to-morrow, and, the *best* chance for awhile would be ——." "Well, you go back to your mess; things look a *little* desperate to-night, but you do your duty to-morrow, and, if we *lose* the fight, come and find me *and I'll desert with you!*"

If there are any in the Whig ranks a little disheartened, let them take courage, stand fast to their colors, and "go back to their mess." "Old Zack" never turned the back of his hand to a friend, nor the back of his coat to an enemy. He is a true soldier and a true Whig.

Albany Evening Jour.

How Gen. Taylor heard of his Nomination.—By a happy and extraordinary coincidence, the news of Gen. Taylor's nomination was brought down the river from Memphis, by the steamboat General Taylor, Captain Morehead, (which, by-the-by, the reader will remember, was the name of the President of the Convention.) As the boat approached the General's plantation near Rodney, she rounded to, and the passengers commenced hallooing very loudly for the old hero. After awhile the General emerged from a log cabin and came down to the landing, where he was met by Captain Morehead, who handed him the letter announcing his nomination. He read it without the slightest appearance of emotion,—after which he quietly folded it up, put it into the capacious pocket of that famous old brown coat, and turning to the Captain, remarked —"It's a very fine day Captain—a very fine day, indeed." "Yes, very fine," responded the Captain. "Did you have a pleasant trip down?" "Quite so," was the Captain's response. "Good morning, Captain, good morning, gentlemen." And the imperturbable old gentleman waddled off, bowing as he went, to the passengers and crew, who made the welkin ring with their loud hurras for Old Zack.—*N. O. Delta.*

The editor of the Washington Union thinks that "all the dissensions of the Democratic party will soon be buried." No doubt of that. The party and its dissensions will be buried together.

Louisville Journal.

Bleak Warrants for sale here.

THE LETTER TO CAPT. ALISON.

BATON ROUGE, April 22, 1848.

DEAR SIR: My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that high station; but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or their party. I have not always responded to those inquiries, for various reasons.

I confess, whilst I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation, to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this or defeat that measure. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen, but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right today and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now, to respond to your inquiries.

First—I reiterate what I have often said—I am a Whig, but not a ultra Whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government, untrammeled by party schemes.

Second—The veto power. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion, should never be exercised, except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress.—Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of Constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the people.

Third—Upon the subject of the tariff the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth—The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The principles of our Government as well as its true policy are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?" In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated, and in dictating terms of peace we may well afford to be forbearing, and even magnanimous to our fallen foe.

These are my opinions upon the subjects referred to by you; and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from any source, differing in any essential particular from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in me, they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you know me well enough to believe me when I declare I shall be content. I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority.

Z. TAYLOR.

To Capt. J. S. Alison.

THE WILMOT PROVISO—YANCEY ON CASS.—In the Charleston Mercury of Wednesday last we find the following letter from the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey of Alabama, a Delegate in the late Locofoco Convention which nominated Cass for President. It shows, beyond dispute, the position of Gen. Cass on the Wilmot Proviso and Internal Improvements.

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.) June 16, 1848.

SIR: Two errors of statement appear in the report of the speech made by me at the recent Democratic meeting in Charleston. They will be found in the following extracts of the report of that speech, which appeared in the Mercury of the 12th inst.:

"He (Mr Y.) alluded to certain developments made by Mr. Rathbun, an ex-M. C., in the Utica Convention, which showed that Gen. Cass had been the *originator* of the Proviso," &c

"The answer was: "Gen. Cass voted against that veto of Mr. Polk, and if we put this in, we will condemn our nominee!"

The first error consists in the word "*originator.*" Gen. Cass, I believe, cannot be justly charged with having originated the Wilmot Proviso—however liable to the imputation of being at one time its advocate. The facts to which I alluded are thus reported in the "official proceedings of the late Utica Convention." I extract from the speech of Mr. Rathbun:

"Mr. President, I know very well the views and feelings of that Senator (Gen. Cass) in the month of August, 1846. * * On the day that Congress adjourned, and at the time that Senator Davis, of Mass., spoke, up to the adjournment of the Senate, on the Wilmot Proviso, I met the Senator at the railway depot in Washington, and rode near to him, and conversed freely with him between that place and Baltimore. The Senator appeared somewhat excited, spoke freely and with a good deal of energy on the subject of the 'Proviso.' He stated to me, that *every Northern Democratic Senator had agreed to vote for it,* and but for Mr. Davis's speech, would have voted for it. He said, repeatedly, that "*he regretted very much that he could not have recorded his vote for it before the adjournment.*" * * * "This, sir, continued to be his language all the way to Michigan, as I understand."

Mr. Rathbun then went on to relate another interview between Gen. Cass, Mr. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, and himself, at the next session of Congress, in which, after Mr. R. had urged reasons for pressing the Proviso to a vote in both branches of Congress, Gen. Cass replied: "*Oh, if it comes to the vote, I am with you, you know.*"—"Of course you are," was the reply; and thus we separated. This conversation was some three weeks previous to the vote taken on the Proviso."

Such are the facts upon which I asserted that Gen. Cass "promised to support the move," i. e. the Proviso.

As to the second error in the report: Gen. Cass did not *vote against* Mr. Polk's veto of the bill for internal improvements in the West. The bill originated in the House, and not in the Senate; therefore (the Constitution requiring bills, when vetoed, to be returned to the body in which they originated) this bill was returned to the House, and Gen. Cass had no opportunity of voting either for or against the veto. Gen. Cass, however, *voted for the bill,* in all its stages through the Senate, which the President subsequently vetoed. (*See Cong. Globe, 2d Session, 29th Congress, p.* 571.)

It may not be out of place here to observe, that Gen. Cass also voted for the River and Harbor bill, which Mr. Polk also vetoed. (*See Cong. Globe, 1st Session, 29th Congress, p.* 1136.)

This, however, is not an error of mine. The statement that Gen. Cass had voted against the veto was made as I understood, by one of his own friends in the Committee.

I would not, however, even seemingly, be guilty of extending an erroneous impression in relation to Gen. Cass, and beg you therefore to publish this card.

These corrections do not in the least affect the principles upon which I based my argument, nor the deductions to be drawn from it. They will show Gen. Cass to have been a warm advocate of the Wilmot Proviso up to the commencement of the 2d Session of the 29th Congress, and to be now an advocate of what the late Baltimore Convention denounced as a "corrupting system of general internal improvements."

Your obedient servant,

W. L. YANCEY.

To Col. J. E. CAREW, Editor of the Mercury.

GEN. CASS AND THE TWO MILLION BILL.

When the two millions bill was under discussion, [in Aug. 1846.] Gen. Cass expressed openly, and often, his determination—nay, his great anxiety, to vote for it; and that had it not been killed by John Davis, who spoke against time in order that the session might expire before the vote could be taken, his name would be found among those who voted for it.

When the three millions bill was under discussion, [March 1847] Mr. Cass delivered a speech against the Wilmot Proviso feature, which had been inserted by Senator Upham. In that speech he said nothing against the *principle* of the bill, all his remarks being directed against the propriety of introducing it at that time.

To this speech, Mr. Miller of New Jersey replied, in the following terms:

Mr. Miller said, she did not rise to collect a speech upon the Senate at this late hour of the night; his only object in rising was to express his surprise and regret, in which he believed the country would partake, at the opinions and views which had been just advanced by the Senator from Michigan, [Mr Cass.] At the last session, when a bill similar to the one now under consideration was before the Senate, it was generally understood here, that the Senator was in favor of retaining in that bill the "Wilmot Proviso"—the same as that now offered by the Senator from Vermont, [Mr Upham.] It is true, that for want of time, the Senator had not then an opportunity to give his vote; yet his opinions were undisguised, and he openly avowed his anxiety to vote in favor of the Proviso. The position of the Senator, upon this great question, was not only understood here, but his friends throughout the North held him up as one of the great champions of human liberty—as the uncompromising opponent to the extension of the institution of slavery into territories where it did not exist. In addition to this, the Senator had at this very session presented to the Senate the resolution of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, in which it is declared, "That in the acquisition of any new territory, whether by purchase, conquest, or otherwise, we deem it the duty of the General Government to extend over the same the Ordinance of 1787, with all its rights and privileges, conditions, and immunities."

At the time when the Senator presented that resolution, he said nothing to indicate that he had, in any way, changed his opinions upon this important subject; and he [Mr. M.] took it for granted that the Senator would sustain the opinions of his own Democratic Legislature—seeing that they so fully accorded with those which the Senator had before then expressed for himself. But, sir, the Senator has disappointed us all; he neither agrees with his Legislature nor with himself. He has just declared his intention to vote against the Wilmot Proviso. He is not willing to extend the great principle of liberty contained in the Ordinance of 1787 over the territory which may be acquired by purchase or conquest in Mexico. The honorable Senator had, no doubt, weighty reasons for this change of his views and course upon a subject of such deep interest to the country. But the Senator had omitted altogether to give to the country those reasons; and he [Mr. M.] would therefore most respectfully inquire of the Senator, why it was that he had become the opponent of a measure at this session, which measure he had been so anxious to support by his vote at the last session? No doubt the Senator had good reasons to justify this apparent inconsistency; but he had not favored the Senate with them. The reasons assigned by the Senator for his vote, now, are—that we are in war; and that the proviso, if adopted, would prevent the acquisition of any territory. Both these reasons existed at the last session—the former with greater force than now; for at that time we did not know the object of the Executive in making and carrying on the war against Mexico. They are now avowed; and we all understand his object to be, acquisition of Mexican territory to be annexed to the Union. The purpose of the bill now before us was to aid in the accomplishment of that object. The design of the present bill was to acquire territory by treaty.—The Senator from Michigan is in favor of the acquisition."

To this speech, an extract only from which is here given, Mr. Cass made no reply whatever, and as it is impossible to conceive that he would have remained silent under such a serious charge, had he been guiltless, the conclusion that it was true is absolutely irresistible.

Richmond Whig.

The Whig of a succeeding day shows, that though the Congressional Register of Blair & Rives gives no reply of Mr. Cass to this speech of Mr. Miller, yet that a reply *was* attempted. How it happened to be suppressed we cannot say;—*perhaps Mr Cass could tell;*—but the Whig shows that its own Washington correspondent of that day wrote as follows:—

"Mr. Cass got up to reply to this, [Mr. Miller's speech,] and seemed to be very much out of humor. He said he would have voted for it, if he had voted at all, last year; but he did not then anticipate as he sees now, that it would stop the war, and prevent the acquisition of territory."

This is a conclusive admission, by Mr. Cass himself, that in August, 1846, he would have voted *for* the Wilmot Proviso, if a vote had been taken.

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

MR. CASS AN INDIAN AGENT.

It will take some time and some labor to unburthen from the rubbish of the Public Documents, the facts connected with the administration and mal-administration of Gen. Cass, as an officer of the General Government. The Democratic nominee has grown rich upon the spoils of office, doing nothing, we are willing enough to believe, personally, but yet holding most unscrupulously to the creed that "to the victors belong the spoils of office."

Gen. Cass was Governor of the Michigan Territory, from 1813 to 1821, and received a liberal salary as compensation in the discharge of his Gubernatorial duties. His love of acquisition, and persevering application, however, secured for him an extra compensation, nominally for Indian service, in Michigan, of fifteen hundred dollars a year additional, as a salary, and *beyond all this, ten rations a day,* equal to $730 a year, from the date of his appointment in 1813 to the end, in 1821. Here is an extra allowance of $2 230 *per annum,* for discharging duties incident to the office of Governor, which he held, and for which he was most liberally paid. All this of course, was independent of his salary as Governor.

On the 30th of April, 1831, General Cass, after begging steadily for ten years, received $10 500 as extra compensation, and on the 13th of November, 1839 $3,875 was allowed him as additional pay. The particulars of this case may be found in document 112, page 254, Congress, 3d Session, H. of R.

In document 244, same Congress, I find the following items, under the head of "*allowances* made to Governors of Territories, to cover expenses incurred on account of the Superintending of Indian Affairs, for office-rent, clerk hire, &c.

Lewis Cass, Michigan, from October 9, 1813, to May, 1822, 10 rations per day, at 20 cents each	$7,665
Lewis Cass, from Oct. 9, 1813, to July 31, 1831, (extra salary at $1,500 per annum)	26,715
	$34,365

All received as extra compensation.

In a more important document, No. 6, 25th Congress, I find the following items under the head of "*extra allowances*" and where Gen. Cass appears to have received, not as Governor of Michigan, but as additional pay while holding the office of Governor.

Lewis Cass, for a per diem of $8 for 55 days extra service as Commissioner, at the treaties of Greenville in 1815, and St. Mary's in 1818, and concluding arrangements with the Wyandottes in 1817 and 1818,	$440
Travelling expenses,	240
Attendance and travelling at Fort Meigs, 1817,	200
Attendance and travelling at St. Marie, in Sept. and October, 1818,	600
Travelling and other expenses incident to the Saginaw treaty, in 1819,	244
Do. do. to the treaty Saint St. Mary, 1820,	336
Fifty days extra service before and after the treaties,	400
Commissioner at Chicago, 52 days, at $8 per day, 1821,	416
Mileage for do., $8 for every 20 miles,	248
Attendance at the seat of Government, 1826, for settlement of his own accounts,	1,480
For treating with Indians at Wapaghkonetta in 1825, and allowances,	256
Same kind of service, same year, at Prairie du Chien, and carrying the treaty to Washington,	2,992
Similar service, 1826, in Indiana, in Sept. and October,	552
Similar service, 1826, at Pond du Lac, three months,	1,360
Similar service, 1827, at Butte des Morts, June, July and August,	960
Similar service, 1828, at Green Bay July and August,	1,112
Similar service, 1827, at St. Joseph, for September,	240
Services and expenses at seat of government, 111 days, 1829,	1,520
Extra pay for services at Piqua, Ohio, fort Wayne and Chicago, 1822 to 1828,	10,500
Extra pay for services at Piqua, Ohio, fort Wayne and Chicago, 1829, 1830, and part of 1831,	3,855
	$27,687

This is triple pay for actual service, and duplicate extra pay to the amount of SIXTY THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND TWELVE DOLLARS!

There were other benefits than this received. During the time that Gen. Cass was Governor of the Michigan territory, he received his regular salary, always liberal,—even munificent for the amount of service performed. Nor was this all. for the position of Governor Cass enabled him to become rich, as a speculator in the Public Domain, and he located his lots almost in the heart of the present great city of Detroit. The Government has made him rich, and in a manner, it would seem, not always in accordance with principles of strict equity, and many will doubt even if it really be strictly just. E. B.

From the Picayune of June 15.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. transport Portland arrived last night from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 9th inst.

The Portland brought over about 350 of the 13th Infantry, with some convalescents, discharged teamsters, &c. &c.

Lieut. Gardiner, 7th Infantry, bearer of despatches from Mexico and of the ratified treaty, came passenger on the Portland.

The Orizaba garrison, about 1000 strong, under Col. Bankhead, and consisting of the 13th Infantry and Alabama battalion, arrived at Vera Cruz on the morning of the 8th inst., and commenced embarking the same day. The Alabama Battalion sailed on the 9th.

Mr. Devillier, editor of the Free American, came passenger in the Portland, having been ordered to leave by Gen. Smith for an article published in his paper.

Lieut. Bedford, 14th Infantry, died on the passage and was buried at sea.

Gen. Patterson's division was expected in Vera Cruz on Monday, the 12th inst., and Gen. Marshall's on the following day. A letter from Mexico, dated the 3d inst., says that Gen. Kearney's division was ordered to leave Mexico on Tuesday the 6th inst., and Gen. Worth's on Wednesday the 7th. The Michigan regiment was shortly expected at Vera Cruz from Cordova.

The U. S. Commissioners, Messrs. Sevier and Clifford, were expected in the city of Mexico on the 3d inst. Mr. Sevier returns home with Gen. Butler.

COMMUNICATION.

In accordance with previous appointment, a Whig Convention met at Floral College on the 17th inst., for the purpose of nominating some suitable person to represent the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Robeson and Richmond.

The Convention was organized by calling Daniel McKinnon, Esq. to the Chair, and requesting John Lytch and D. C. McIntyre to act as Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting was explained, the roll was called, 11 delegates from Robeson answered to their names, and it appearing that no regularly appointed delegates from Richmond were present, it was then, on motion of R. S. French, Esq. of Lumberton, agreed that the citizens of Richmond, in attendance, be invited to seats in the Convention, and that Richmond be entitled to cast as many votes as were present of delegates from Robeson.

D. C. McIntyre then arose, and spoke in behalf of himself and his friends in Richmond, that they took their seats in the Convention merely to express their own views, and after a conference with the delegates from Robeson, to nominate the person in their judgment most likely to secure a Whig Senator, and *recommend* him to their friends in Richmond represented in the Convention.

On motion of R. E. Troy, Esq. of Lumberton, H. W. Covington of Robeson, and on motion of John Lytch, John Gilchrist, Esq. of Robeson, were put in nomination. The Convention then proceeded to ballot, which resulted in casting 15 votes for Covington and 11 for Gilchrist.

On motion of R. E. Troy, Esq.,

Resolved, That this Convention do cordially *recommend* to the citizens of Robeson and Richmond, H. W. Covington, Esq. as a suitable person to represent them in the Senate of the next Legislature.

Whereupon a committee, consisting of R. S. French, Esq., Col. Chas. McLean, and Dr. J. McK. Ashett, was appointed to make known to Mr. Covington the result of the Convention, and ask his acceptance of the nomination.

On motion of D. C. McIntyre, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That the members of each delegation of the Whig State Convention of Raleigh be invited to meet in caucus, meets with our approval.

2. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, as Vice President as a candidate for the second office in the gift of the people, that we will support for the office, the name of Millard Fillmore, of New York.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings be published in the "Carolina Observer" and "North Carolina Argus."

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

D. C. McINTYRE,
JOHN LYTCH,
Secretaries.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Trustees, 1848.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to superintend the annual examination of the students at Floral College, in the present year, make the following

REPORT:

The 3d day of May was appointed for the examination of the Senior Class. According to standing rule of the Board, the examination was conducted on the entire Course of Study. Wednesday and Thursday were occupied in examining the other Classes, in grading Deportment, and in attending to the exercises in Music.

There were thirty-seven pieces executed, comprehending the whole Course of Study. See the exhibition particulars, the last of which was held on the third day.

The last day of the examination, (Friday) was occupied by the Board and the Faculty in addressing the assembly, that all the young ladies had been examined on course, and the more important of the studies; that a few classes had not been gone over, and time did not allow of their examination; that the suspension of the exercises was necessary, and that, after a short recess, the exercises of the institution would be commenced on the first Monday of the Spring Session.

Accordingly at 3 o'clock the assembly was again met in the College Hall. The exercises of the morning having been made known to the Graduates, including the [illegible] scholarship to which, by their industry and application, they were entitled. The names of Graduates and places of residence are as follows:

*Miss Mary C. Gibson of Fayetteville, N. C.
*Miss Isabella Leete of ditto.
*Miss Julia Turner, Cumberland county.
**Miss Ann E. Wright, Sampson.
*Miss Margaret Dumas, Anson.
*Miss Sarah R. Gillespie, Raeford.
*Miss Flora Jane Smith, Robeson.
**Miss Jane P. Lottie, Richmond.
Miss Sarah Drake, Robeson.
Miss Margaret Ann McCallum, ditto.
Miss Mary Ann McEachern, ditto.
Miss Sarah J. Underwood, Sampson.
Miss Jane Easterling, Marlborough, S. C.
Miss Frances M. Murphy, Cumberland county.
Miss Jane E. Williams, ditto.

*Miss Jane P. Lottie, Richmond.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. *Resolved*, That the members of each delegation of the Whig State Convention of Raleigh be invited to meet in caucus, meets with our approval.

2. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, as Vice President as a candidate for the second office in the gift of the people, that we will support for the office, the name of Millard Fillmore, of New York.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings be published in the "Carolina Observer" and "North Carolina Argus."

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

D. C. McINTYRE,
JOHN LYTCH,
Secretaries.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

Extract from the Minutes of the Board of Trustees, 1848.

The committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to superintend the annual examination of the Students at Floral College, in the present year, make the following

REPORT:

The 3d day of May was appointed for the examination of the Senior Class. According to standing rule of the Board, the examination was conducted on the entire Course of Study. Wedn

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR,

OF LOUISIANA

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

"The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I look upon WAR at all times and under all circumstances as a NATIONAL CALAMITY, to be avoided if compatible with National honor."—Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish or destroy, to serve, but my country."—Zachary Taylor, in same letter.

"I will serve, most unexpectedly, most averse to every desire on my part to interfere with the rights, or what is termed the property of the citizens of other States."—Speech of Millard Fillmore, House of Representatives, 1850.

"We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING.

The meeting of Whigs in our Town Hall on Tuesday evening last, was the largest political assembly we have seen collected for some years past.—The spirit of 1840 was revived, and the assurance of success seems to be inspired the Whigs with enthusiasm.

On motion of John Winslow, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling E. J. Hale, Esq. to the Chair, and requesting Messrs. William T. Smith and Walter Draughon to act as Secretaries.

The object in having expressed the objects of the meeting, on motion of S. G. Smith, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Messrs. John W. Ellis, Wm. B. Meares, Wm. S. Mackie, J. L. Wm. S. Manley, Esq. Dr. Smith, and Walter Draughon, Esq.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Cumberland feel the importance of the present crisis in the affairs of our country, and are determined by the most decisive action to secure the triumph of the Whig principles of Government, by electing Gen. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore as President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when the Whigs of this State should organize for the campaign, and that we will use every honorable effort to secure the election of Gen. Charles Manly as Governor of this State, and we invite all those who have no love for Locofocoism, and who are willing to assist in responding to the Whig National Convention, to unite with us in the assurance that we will produce a victory, and secure by the election of Gen. Manly.

Resolved, That we invite every individual in the county to put his name upon the ticket of the Whig party, and that we will use our influence in every honorable way to secure a full vote for the Whig candidates.

Resolved, That we will support the nominees of the Whig National Convention, Gen. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, and have called a Ratification Meeting.

A business letter which we have just received from a correspondent in New York, adds in a postscript, "We shall get it strong for Old Zach. He has just got from 30 to a great majority in our State."

The responses to the Whig nominations are coming in from all quarters of the country. Those from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio attract the most attention, and are of the most gratifying character. We had written out the particulars, but have not room for the article.

A great Mass Meeting is to be held at Old Fort Harrison, near Terre Haute, in Indiana.—Fort Old Fort is the FIRST BATTLE GROUND of Gen. Taylor, where, with 18 men, on the 3d of Sept. 1812, he fought all night, and defeated, a large body of savages. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted to a Majority. This is a fit place for such a meeting.

The Ratification Meeting at Lumberton, was postponed, on account of the rain, from Monday after noon to Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Webster was present to speak, having gone over from Washington on the train, but in the course of Monday night the fire-alarm so unwell that his physician forbade his attempting to speak. He promises to fill his appointment at some future day.

A crowd had assembled on Monday, notwithstanding the rain, who were addressed by several gentlemen.

The meeting was held on Tuesday, and was all that a friend of Taylor and Fillmore could desire.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ALISON LETTER.—We published this admirable Whig document when it first appeared, two months ago. But the position of Gen. Taylor as the Whig candidate requires its republication. We refer to it with pride and pleasure, as another column.

MR. CLAY.—The Hon. Mr. Morehead, the Representative in Congress of Mr. Clay's District in Kentucky, delivered a speech at a Ratification Meeting in Richmond, Va. a few days ago. Among other things he said, that in a late letter to him, Mr. Clay had stated, that, though there had been a great deal of altercation between his friends and those of Gen. Taylor, between themselves there existed the kindest feeling of reciprocal good will. No man, he was sure, would vote more willingly for Gen. Taylor than Mr. Clay, and Kentucky would give the old Hero more votes than she gave Harrison.

Gov. Morehead was treated with great respect by the citizens of Norfolk, Va., whilst spending a day there on his way home. A deputation of Whigs waited on him, with a complimentary address, and prevailed on him, though considerably indisposed, to attend and speak at a Ratification Meeting held in that city. The "Herald" says, when Gov. M. had concluded his address, which elicited thunders of applause during its delivery, three cheers were again given to him, and three more for the Old North State—"with a perfect will," which made the walls quiver.

THE LOAN.—The country has been fortunate in the satisfactory negotiation of the Loan for Sixteen Millions of Dollars, which was effected on the 17th inst. The bids amounted to upwards of $30,000,000, nearly the whole above par. About two millions were taken at from 3 3-100 to 4 5-100 per cent premium. The remaining fourteen millions were taken by Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, for themselves, and Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. of London, and others, at 3 2-100. So that the principal part of the loan is taken by English capitalists. The premium amounts altogether to half a million of dollars. It is not doubted that the stock will immediately rise, and pay an immense profit to the fortunate holders. The premium paid is no higher than Massachusetts 5 per cent. stock is now worth in market. Of course, the United States 6 per cent. stock, now that there is a probability of no further Loans being required, should command a much higher price than Massachusetts 5 per cent. stock.

"Lock's Creek," and "Views of many Whigs," did not reach us till after our paper was nearly made up, and we found ourself compelled to omit them, along with many Editorial and other articles.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

ROBESON AND RICHMOND.—We refer to the proceedings of the Whig Convention at Floral College. The gentleman there nominated for Senator has been long known to us as a true Whig and an able and excellent man. We feel deeply interested in his election, and hope that the Whigs of that District will thoroughly unite in giving him such a majority as they *can* give when they try.

CRAVEN COUNTY.—Hon. Wm. H. Washington for the Senate; Wm. B. Wadsworth and Henry T. Guion for the Commons.

BEAUFORT.—Thomas D. Smaw for the Senate; Hon. Edward Stanly and W. W. Hayman, Esq. for the Commons.

WHIG ELECTOR.—The Hon. W. H. Washington, of Craven, has been unanimously selected as the Whig candidate for Presidential Elector for the 8th Electoral District. A number of sub-Electors for each County in the District were also appointed.

A great "Rough and Ready Club" meeting was held in Raleigh last week, at which Gov. Morehead and the Hon. Kenneth Rayner delivered rousing Taylor speeches. The Club was organized by the appointment of officers.

NEW YORK.—A meeting was held in the Park, in the city of New York, on the 16th, at the call of the four Delegates who represented the city in the Whig National Convention. The assemblage was not large, the Whigs generally declining to attend, as they saw the object of the meeting was to get up an excitement against the nominations of Taylor and Fillmore. And so it resulted that the meeting consisted of ultra Clay men and Locofocos. One of the Delegates delivered a speech, defending the action of the Convention, and his own course in it, and winding up with the emphatic declaration, that he felt bound, as a man of honor, to support the nomination, it having been fairly made by the majority.

Several other speeches were made, one by Mr. Seiden, who declared that he would not support Taylor, and who called for a separate organization for Clay as a candidate. This was decried to be adopted, amidst much confusion. But no one who knows Henry Clay can for one moment suppose that he will countenance such a movement. After having gone into the Convention and been beaten, it would be a decree of baseness to a cow himself to be set up in opposition to the successful candidate, of which he can never be guilty.

The meeting broke up in great disorder, the state being torn to pieces and broken into a thousand fragments. The Express says,—

"On the resolutions moved out by the thousands of Democrats in New York. After the storm was over it was found that, as a band of honorable men, they were in favor of Taylor and Fillmore. New York may now be looked upon as a Whig State. It is impossible for the Democracy to carry it. The Democrats can only get a fusion, and have to fight a battle, not to create a counter excitement, because we are not numerous enough to meet the excitement of opponents.

NEW YORK, 4TH RIGHT.—The Whig Executive Committee in the city of New York have unanimously resolved cordially to unite in the support of Taylor and Fillmore, and have called a Ratification Meeting.

A business letter which we have just received from a correspondent in New York, adds in a postscript, "We shall get it strong for Old Zach. He has just got from 30 to a great majority in our State."

The responses to the Whig nominations are coming in from all quarters of the country. Those from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio attract the most attention, and are of the most gratifying character. We had written out the particulars, but have not room for the article.

A great Mass Meeting is to be held at Old Fort Harrison, near Terre Haute, in Indiana.—Fort Old Fort is the FIRST BATTLE GROUND of Gen. Taylor, where, with 18 men, on the 3d of Sept. 1812, he fought all night, and defeated, a large body of savages. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted to a Majority. This is a fit place for such a meeting.

The Ratification Meeting at Lumberton, was postponed, on account of the rain, from Monday afternoon to Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Webster was present to speak, having gone over from Washington on the train, but in the course of Monday night the fire-alarm so unwell that his physician forbade his attempting to speak. He promises to fill his appointment at some future day.

A crowd had assembled on Monday, notwithstanding the rain, who were addressed by several gentlemen.

The meeting was held on Tuesday, and was all that a friend of Taylor and Fillmore could desire.

GEN. TAYLOR'S ALISON LETTER.—We published this admirable Whig document when it first appeared, two months ago. But the position of Gen. Taylor as the Whig candidate requires its republication. We refer to it with pride and pleasure, in another column.

MR. CLAY.—The Hon. Mr. Morehead, the Representative in Congress of Mr. Clay's District in Kentucky, delivered a speech at a Ratification Meeting in Richmond, Va. a few days ago. Among other things he said, that in a late letter to him, Mr. Clay had stated, that, though there had been a great deal of altercation between his friends and those of Gen. Taylor, between themselves there existed the kindest feeling of reciprocal good will. No man, he was sure, would vote more willingly for Gen. Taylor than Mr. Clay, and Kentucky would give the old Hero more votes than she gave Harrison.

Gov. Morehead was treated with great respect by the citizens of Norfolk, Va., whilst spending a day there on his way home. A deputation of Whigs waited on him, with a complimentary address, and prevailed on him, though considerably indisposed, to attend and speak at a Ratification Meeting held in that city. The "Herald" says, when Gov. M. had concluded his address, which elicited thunders of applause during its delivery, three cheers were again given to him, and three more for the Old North State—"with a perfect will," which made the walls quiver.

THE LOAN.—The country has been fortunate in the satisfactory negotiation of the Loan for Sixteen Millions of Dollars, which was effected on the 17th inst. The bids amounted to upwards of $30,000,000, nearly the whole above par. About two millions were taken at from 3 3-100 to 4 5-100 per cent premium. The remaining fourteen millions were taken by Messrs. Corcoran & Riggs, for themselves, and Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. of London, and others, at 3 2-100. So that the principal part of the loan is taken by English capitalists. The premium amounts altogether to half a million of dollars. It is not doubted that the stock will immediately rise, and pay an immense profit to the fortunate holders. The premium paid is no higher than Massachusetts 5 per cent. stock is now worth in market. Of course, the United States 6 per cent. stock, now that there is a probability of no further Loans being required, should command a much higher price than Massachusetts 5 per cent. stock.

"Lock's Creek," and "Views of many Whigs," did not reach us till after our paper was nearly made up, and we found ourself compelled to omit them, along with many Editorial and other articles.

ENORMOUS EXTRA PAY OF GEN. CASS.—We refer the reader to the statement of Mr. Brooks, of the N. Y. Express, of the enormous sums received by Gen. Cass as *Extra Compensation* for alleged services whilst in office. It is shown, from official documents, that he received upwards of *Sixty Thousand Dollars*, besides his regular salary, for extra services, a large amount of which was for pay whilst attending to the settlement of his accounts at Washington. See the list; it is certainly a curiosity. It is worth something to be a Democrat.

It will be observed, too, that these extra allowances were not made till many years after the extra services were alledged to have been performed—that is, not till the reign of his friends Jackson and Van Buren. In the mean time Cass had got to be worth half a million of dollars by his successful speculations in the public lands!

AN OUTRAGEOUS SLANDER.—In Gen. Cass's Letter of Acceptance he asserts that Alexander Hamilton was the great exponent, if not the founder, of the principles of the Whig party; and that the difference between the two great parties in the country, is the doubt he entertained and taught of the capacity of man for self-government. Gen. Cass boldly argues that the Whigs deny this capacity.

If by this Gen. Cass means, that the Whigs doubt the excellence of our glorious republican system of government, so long as it is faithfully administered, he most vilely slanders the Whigs, both as a party and as individuals.

No stronger evidence of the utter falsehood of this charge against the Whigs could be required, than is furnished by Gen. Taylor's Alison Letter, which has met with the hearty concurrence of the whole Whig party. In that letter, no sentiments were more cordially concurred in, than those which declare, that "the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive;" and that the veto power "should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

Surely nothing could more emphatically disprove Gen. Cass's allegation than a contrast of this principle with the *practice* of the Locofoco party. Whilst the Whigs are in favor of allowing *the people* to govern the country, through Congress, the practice of Locofocoism is to veto the laws thus passed by the people; and when passed by such large majorities as to make it sure that Congress would veto the President's veto, why then they pocket the law, and thus deprive Congress of the unquestioned right to pass it by a two-thirds vote.

Again: The Whigs condemn, and the Locofocos, with Gen. Cass himself, defend, the President's act in ordering the army to take possession of the territory in dispute between the U. States and Mexico—an act done without consulting Congress, the representatives of the people—which brought on the war.

These are evidences of the wish of the Whigs that the people should govern, and of the practices of the Locofocos which in fact deny them that right.

CASS IN A PREDICAMENT.—The Whigs are having abundant sport over the incident recorded below:—

GEN. CASS AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

From the Cleveland Herald of June 15.

Gen. Cass arrived this afternoon on the Henry Hudson, was received with civil and military honors, and was escorted to his lodgings at the New England.

Soon afterwards the General appeared on the balcony and was introduced to the crowd of people assembled in front by Judge Wood, in a brief and exceedingly pertinent speech, to the following effect:

Fellow citizens: I have the pleasure of introducing to you Gen. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, a candidate for the highest office with in the gift of the people.

Then turning to the distinguished guest: Sir, I am delegated by the people of this city to tender to you its hospitalities, and to assure you in the name of the Democracy, that your nomination for the high office of President of the United States has nowhere been hailed with such heartfelt enthusiasm as among the Democracy of the State of Ohio.

And, sir, permit me on this occasion to call your attention to the fact that our political opponents declare that *you are opposed to the improvement of our Western rivers and harbors*, and that we have always met this declaration with the assurance that Gen. Lewis Cass, as a Western man, was fully identified with the interests of the West, and could not be opposed to the improvements so much needed by the people of the West and of the whole country.

It may not be improper for me, sir, to allude to one more topic which is, especially to the immediate district, a topic of the deepest interest—I refer to the institution of slavery. We are told, sir, that, should you secure the election to the Presidency of the United States, your administration would lend its influence to the extension and perpetuation of human slavery.

The People here assembled will, with the greatest pleasure, now listen to any communication which, sir, it may be your pleasure to submit. Again, sir, I extend to you the hospitalities of the city.

To which (says the Herald) Gen. Cass responded substantially as follows:

Sir, the noise and confusion which pervades this assembly will prevent my being heard on the important topics to which you have called my attention. I must, therefore, content myself with thanking you for the generous reception which I, the unworthy representative of the great Democratic party of the country, have received at your hands.

Fellow-citizens, fifty years ago, when a lad of seventeen years, I first looked upon this Northwestern Territory, then containing a population of 20,000, now covered with 5,000,000. No young man in the nation was then more unlikely to occupy the proud position to which I have been assigned than I was. A beautiful illustration this of the genius and character of our glorious institutions. Let us, fellow-citizens, cling to these institutions so long as we have strength.

I hope you have all read the letter which I addressed to the National Democratic Convention. I declared that to be the close of my political professions. Fellow-citizens, if forty-two years of services for my country in the Cabinet and the field, in city and on prairie, at home and abroad, do not furnish sufficient pledges, then any thing which I might say now would be mere delusion.

Again I thank you for the distinguished reception which you extend to me.

This *was* a fix! To be asked, up and down, what were his opinions on two such ticklish points, and by a friend, in the presence of his party, seems utterly to have confounded him. He first pleaded, in his dismay, that "he couldn't be heard because of the noise and confusion." But finding, probably, from the chop-fallen visages of his friends that that was too lame an excuse, he changes his ground, and refers them to his letter of acceptance, *which, by-the-bye, does not contain one word on the subject of the improvement of Western rivers and harbors, or on the subject of slavery!* Oh! Orator Mum!

GEN CASS ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—One of the Resolutions adopted as the "Democratic Platform" at the late Locofoco National Convention, declares, that "the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of Internal Improvement."

On this subject, as on most others, Gen. Cass has "ridden on both sides of the sapling," so that he can be quoted *for* Internal Improvements at the North and West, and *against* Internal Improvements at the South.

On the 5th January 1847, Gen. Cass advocated and voted for "a bill to apply alternate sections of the public domain to the completion of Internal Improvements in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes." This was to help build a Rail Road in Michigan, Gen. Cass's own State!

At the present Session, he voted for a similar bill, for constructing a rail road in Illinois, between Lake Michigan and Cairo.

In 1847, he voted for the bill to improve certain Rivers and Harbors, appropriating about $600,000 for the improvement of Rivers in the Western States. This bill Mr. Polk retained in his pocket, and returned to the present Session of Congress, with his veto, on the ground that it was unconstitutional!

And yet the advocates of Cass, who voted for this unconstitutional bill, and who praise the Veto of Polk to the skies, now assert that Cass is opposed to a general system of Internal Improvements! And Cass himself, in his letter of acceptance, fully recognized that doctrine of opposition to the system!

"SELLING POOR NEIGHBOR MEN AND WOMEN."

Our readers cannot have forgotten the Locofoco cry in 1840, against the vagrant law which Gen. Harrison signed whilst Governor of the Territory of Indiana. Wonder what those gentry will say when they see the following, which we find in the Baltimore Patriot:—

"AN ACT, *for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons.*"

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Judges of the territory of Michigan, that any Justice of the Peace, on conviction, may sentence any vagrant, lewd, idle or disorderly persons, stubborn servants, common drunkards, common night-walkers, pilferers, or any persons wanton or *licentious in speech*, indecent behaviour, common rulers or brawlers, such as neglect their calling and employment, mispend what they earn and do not provide for themselves or families, *to be whipped not exceeding ten stripes*, or to be delivered over to any constable, to be employed in labor not exceeding three months, by such constable to be *hired out for the best wages* that can be procured, the proceeds of which to be applied to the use of the poor of the county.

Made, adopted and published at Detroit, the 27th day of July, 1818. LEWIS CASS,
Governor of the Territory of Michigan.
A. B. WOODWARD,
Presiding Judge of the Territory of Michigan.
J. WITHERELL,
JOHN GRIFFIN,
Judges of the Territory of Michigan.

From the foregoing, copied from the laws of the territory of Michigan, it would seem that Gen. Cass was as fond as any body else of selling "poor neighbor white men" into bondage, when they were too poor to provide for themselves. What will General McKay and his former colleague, Mr. Hawkins, who published a joint circular against General Harrison for signing an act, *as they alleged*, to sell "poor neighbor white men into bondage"—what will they say now?

It was not Gen. McKay, but Dr. Montgomery, who joined Hawkins in issuing that pamphlet—But McKay and the other Locofoco members from this State assisted, by giving a certificate, and by franking the pamphlet.—*Observer.*

THE BLACK COCKADE.—The Locofocos have for years past been instilling into the minds of the people such a horror of a "Black Cockade Federalist," as the greatest of all political monstrosities, that it is perfectly amazing to find one of them now engaged in the attempt to show that the black cockade was simply a badge of patriotism." And yet so it is. In the Union we find an article copied from the Delaware Gazette, in which, after a feeble attempt to deny that Gen. Cass wore a black cockade whilst a youth teaching school in that State, occurs the following defence of that odious appendage:—

"Were it true that he started a federalist at a time when three fourths of all the voters in the Union were of that party, it would be no objection to him now, for the federalists were a high-minded and honorable party in the main, and would probably have maintained their ascendency to the present time had it not been for the conduct of their leaders, under the elder Adams, in passing the alien and sedition laws. As to wearing the black cockade, it was, at the time it was worn, a part of the national uniform, and worn indifferently by all military men and many others, whether democrats or federalists. No disgrace could attach to the wearing it, as it was the badge of patriotism. It was worn by the father of Gen Cass, who was an officer in the army, and resided in this city with his son Lewis—a boy of seventeen—in the year 1799. Some years after this period, the federal party was broken by Thomas Jefferson; and Gen. Cass, then of age, and a resident of Ohio, was one of his supporters, and from him received his first appointment to office. Upon the ascendency of the democratic party, the uniform of the army was changed, and the black cockade no longer formed a part of it; and this is the reason, as we suppose, why the ununiformed associate the idea of federalism with the black cockade."

Well now, this *is* a change of tune for the official organ! How often has the old gentleman who blows the bellows of that affair told us of the enormity of a man's being a black cockade federalist! and now, forsooth, the federalists were a high minded and honorable party, of whom it is not deemed Gen. Cass was one as long as they were in the majority; and that he deserted from them as soon as ever they became a minority. But stop! It is insinuated above, very gently, that Gen. Cass helped to put Jefferson in office. Is that so? Not exactly. Jefferson beat Adams in the Fall of 1800, and yet it was shown in our last paper that Cass delivered a violent Federal Oration on the 4th of July 1803—nearly 3 years after Jefferson's election. So he must have swallowed the alien and sedition laws, and all the other rank federalism of the elder Adams! Some time afterwards Mr. Jefferson made him Marshall of Ohio, and *then* he gave up federalism.

We consider the defence of the black cockade, by the Delaware Gazette and the Union, a clear admission that Cass wore one as charged.

The Wilmington Journal asks, with an air of great triumph, "can the Whigs adduce one good substantial reason why the Whigs, as Whigs, should support Gen. Taylor as *their* candidate for the Presidency?"

Certainly, nothing easier. 1. Gen. Taylor is a Whig. 2. Gen. Taylor is an honest man. 3. Gen. Taylor has shown himself to be a man of sound judgment, and excellent good sense. 4. Gen. Taylor has not intrigued for the office of President, and has not changed his principles because the people have put him up for that office. 5. Gen. Taylor has faithfully served the country, "asking no favors and shrinking from no responsibility," for 40 years past. 6. Gen. Taylor will abolish the odious practices of Proscription, Spoils, &c. 7, (and last for the present.) The people demand that Gen. Taylor shall be President, and the Whigs are in favor of the people having their will.

There, we have given the Journal seven good reasons for the one it called for. Would you like a few more?

The Alison letter will enlighten the Journal as to the points in which Gen. Taylor's principles coincide with those of the Whigs.

The Journal is exceedingly anxious to know what was done at the 2 hours' secret Session of the Philadelphia Convention, and asks us, as a member of the Convention, to tell him. We presume the paragraph was written before our last paper reached the Journal office. In that paper we told all about it. Wasn't it horrible treason, Mr. Journal?

The Journal calls upon us, with a great flourish of trumpets, either to prove that Gen. Cass voted for the Wilmot Proviso, or to "retract the slander," as it calls it. Here, again, the Journal will see, if it will take the trouble, that we acknowledged in our last, that we had been misled on that point. We stated that he did so vote, on the strength of the Richmond Whig's assertion, which also has admitted its error. But we have proved that he wanted to vote for the Proviso, and was only prevented by the Senate not being able to come to a vote. So that there is no slander in the case.

As to Niles's Register, we have not a copy of it before us, any more than the Journal, but we can fortunately point to chapter and verse. The assertion in that standard historical Journal that Cass wore the black cockade in Delaware in 1799–1800, was made by the venerable Hezekiah Niles himself, in the 18th page of the 47th vol. of the Register, Sept. 13, 1834. If Mr. Niles belonged to any party during his life-time, we do not know it. But we do know that his work is more quoted as authority for facts in the unwritten history of this country, than any work we know of.

As to the fact itself, the Journal pleads *infancy*, a good plea, it is true, though not a very reputable one.

STRIKING VIEWS.—One of the Georgia Delegates to the Whig National Convention writes thus to the Milledgeville Recorder:—

"One sentiment pervades the whole assembly, and that is, there must be a change in the policy of the government. In little more than two years, more than one hundred millions of dollars of public debt have been saddled upon the people of this country, and twenty thousand of our fellow-citizens have been consigned to the grave; and all have followed from the unconstitutional acts of a President, who refused to yield obedience to that constitution he was called on to support."

There is a volume of truth in this little paragraph. It is high time indeed that there should be a change in our policy, which can only be effected by making a change in the men who control that policy. Let us get men in power who will allow the people, through Congress, (the only Constitutional depository of their will in that particular,) to decide whether or not they will have another war, and another great debt, and myriads more of widows and orphans. Gen Taylor is the man to effect that great reform. He is opposed to war. He has seen enough of its horrors. And he is equally opposed to the President's assuming the powers which the Constitution conferred on Congress. He thinks it the right of the people, through Congress, to pass the laws, and his duty to execute them. Within the past twenty years it has become the habit of Congress to receive its orders from the President, instead of the People; and thus the President has become, in fact, what the official paper calls him, "the government"—a more powerful potentate, in fact, than some of the kings and queens of Europe.

On the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, the Georgia Delegate presents the following correct statement of facts:—

"A resolution was offered by a delegate from Ohio, affirming the principles of the Wilmot Proviso. Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, denounced it as fanatical, and indignantly moved to lay it on the table. The cry was raised to make this a test vote. Agreed, was shouted on all sides, and it was laid there, not ten votes being in its favor!"

"Now, Messrs. Editors, contrast this conduct of the Whig Convention with that of the Democratic Convention on the same identical subject. In the latter Convention a resolution was offered *condemning* the Wilmot Proviso, and it was *rejected*, only 36 delegates voting for it. In the Whig Convention, the Wilmot Proviso itself was *rejected* by almost an unanimous vote!" This is a fact which, southern men, whether Whig or Democrat, cannot shut their eyes to—it is too convincing to be mistaken. But add to this, that the Democratic Convention have nominated Gen. Cass, who hitherto declared he would have voted for it, and even *now* advocates a position indirectly the same, who cannot and does not see the great difference between the two great parties, and the soundness of our own?

"Never did I feel so proud of my Whig brethren of the non-slaveholding States, as on this day! They are all we could ask of them; shoulder to shoulder sustaining us in opposing the schemes of fanatics and factionists."

THE MAILS.—The reader will see that there is a prospect that Congress will put a stop to Cave Johnson's slow mail system, by which he pays $400 extra for detaining the mail a day between Washington and Petersburg.

DIVIDEND.—The Merchant's Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 19th, the Joint Resolution authorizing and requiring the Postmaster General to restore the Southern Mail to its former route by the Rail Road from Washington to Richmond, at a price not greater than was paid up to July 1847, was debated, and passed by a decided majority.

On Tuesday, Thos. Fitzgerald appeared and took his seat as the successor of Mr. Cass, resigned.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was debated and ordered to a third reading.

On Wednesday, Mr. Niles from the Committee on Post offices and Post Roads, reported a bill establishing a uniform rate of postage—3 cents for half ounce letters all distances, prepaid; 5 cents for same letters, if unpaid; newspapers, 2 cents unpaid, 1 cent prepaid.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for the Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry on Col. Payne of the North Carolina Regiment, at Saltillo.

On Thursday, the resolution from the House fixing the 17th July for the adjournment of Congress was discussed during most of the day, by Messrs. Atchison, Calhoun, Berrien, Badger, Clayton, and others. Amendments were offered, one to adjourn on the 31st July, others to meet again in October, or November. On these, Mr. Foote of Mississippi introduced the Presidential question, by charging that one portion of the Senate feared to adjourn early and meet the people and the issues which would be made before them. This brought on the discussion, in the course of which Mr. Miller detailed two conversations he had formerly had with General Cass, on which occasions the latter gentleman, now a candidate of a party for the Presidency, and the avowed opponent of the Wilmot Proviso, unequivocally declared himself to be warmly in favor of the said Wilmot Proviso!

Upon this important piece of information established by a gentleman of the highest integrity, Senator Mangum commented with much power and point! Mr. Foote frequently interrupted and interrogated him as to whether Gen. Taylor would veto a bill with the Wilmot Proviso attached to it—and whether he would approve or veto a river and harbor bill, like those which Mr. Polk had vetoed?

Mr. Mangum's replies were happily conceived and readily given. From Gen. Taylor's Alison letter he doubted not that he would, if elected President, put his signature to any bill, conforming to the requirements of the Constitution, which the two Houses of Congress, after deliberation, might pass, and that he would be right in doing so. If the old soldier, however, believed a bill to be unconstitutional, he would veto it. He would not apply that dangerous one-man-power in cases of expediency or inexpediency alone. Such, Mr. Mangum said, he *believed* of him. But this much he *knew*—that whenever Gen. Taylor took up his position, as Gen. Cass and Mr. Polk had taken up theirs on the Oregon question, at 54, 40, *he would maintain it*, though all the Mexican forces and the British forces also, were arrayed against him. This too he *knew*—that if General Taylor were President, and a river and harbor bill were prepared by his executive departments, under his supervision, and it were to pass both Houses of Congress, the consistent, straight-forward old patriot would never apply the veto power to it! *Never!* The country would know where to find Gen Taylor on such an occasion, and in such a contingency! He asked Mr. Foote if he could say as much of the present President?

Mr. Foote had no knowledge, and could not answer.

The debate ceased, for the day, and the Senate adjourned.

On Friday, Mr. Dodge, Senator from the new State of Wisconsin, appeared and took his seat.

The bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon was again taken up and discussed during the day. Mr. Badger has the floor for Saturday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Speaker being absent on account of sickness, on motion of Mr. Ashmun, Mr. Burt of S. C. was appointed Speaker *pro tem.*

A good deal of business was done, but not any thing of importance.

On Tuesday, nothing of importance.

On Wednesday, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and the amount of appropriations reduced from $10,000,000 to $7,500,000.

On Thursday, nothing of general importance occurred.

On Friday, Mr. Winthrop, having recovered from his sickness, resumed his seat as Speaker.

Mr. Goggin reported a bill to reduce the postage on all letters, no matter what the distance, to 5 cents, for half an ounce.

Private bills were the order of the day.

Postscript.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

RICHMOND, JUNE 26.

The Britannia has arrived. England is quiet. Paris tranquil. Prince de Joinville has arrived at Paris. It is rumored that Lamartine and Rollin had resigned. Cassiveave charged Lamartine with being privy to the movement of the 15th May, and with furnishing arms to Sobrier. The charge was not credited. M. Thiers returned to National Assembly.

French Constitution to be Democratic Republican. Provides for gratuitous education of the laboring classes.

Peschera has surrendered. 30,000 Austrians totally defeated at Goston by 15,000 Piedmontese.

The British residents at Cadiz have been compelled to furnish security for their good conduct.

Ireland continued agitated.

Trade in England depressed. Consols 81¾. Cotton dull. Holders anxious to realize; prices slightly receded. Mobile fair 4½. N. O. 5¼. Stock on hand at Liverpool 511,000 bales. Canal Flour 27 to 28s. Corn 32 to 35. Wheat 7 to 9s. Breadstuffs declining.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Parish, Rev. RICHARD H. JONES, Pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church in Wilmington, to Miss HARRIET ANN, daughter of the Rev. B. L. Hoskins.

DIED,

In this town, on Friday last, THOS. TAYLOR, infant son of Wm. H. and Eliza Bayne, a lovely and interesting child, aged 18 months.

Peace to the dust that it silence reposes,
Beneath the dark shades of the cypress and yew,
Let spring deck the spot with her earliest roses,
And heaven wash their leaves with its holiest dew.
C.

In this vicinity, on the 22d inst., CORNELIUS TOOMER, infant son of Jonathan and Mary L. Whaley, aged 13 months.

In this town, on the 20th inst., Mrs EDNEY ANN HOLLINGSWORTH, consort of Mr. Jas. Hollingsworth, aged about 42 years.

In Washington, on the 15th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH PRICE, relict of Mr. Jas. Price, aged 75 years.

In Surry county, on the 11th inst., NATHAN BRANSON, infant son of James S. and Jane Grant, aged 1 month and 21 days. "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."—*Com.*

In Caswell County, N. C., on the 1st inst., THOMAS WILLIAMSON, Esq., in his 69th year.

On the 17th instant, in Chester District, South Caroiina, Mrs. CHRISTIANA FISHER, wife of the Hon. Charles Fisher, of Salisbury, aged sixty years.

In Patrick County, Virginia, on the 15th inst., the Rev. GEORGE W. JEFFREYS, of Person County, N. C.

Departed this life in Sampson county, on the 14th inst., Mr. WILLIAM KELLY, aged about 40 years; and on yesterday morning, June 18, about the same time of day, Mr JOSEPH KELLY, aged about 35 years, living about one mile apart. And a short time since, WILLIAM and McARTHUR and JOHN McARTHUR, formerly of Cumberland county, living about a mile apart. These four gentlemen were fine citizens, good neighbors, and highly respectable, and it is a lamentable fact that they have all left young families. And it is still worthy of notice, I never saw in my life four men who bid fairer for a long life, in the bloom of health and in the prime of life all gone in little over one month. The two first gentlemen and last were brothers.—[*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 27.

REMARKS.—No change in our market.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 8. Corn 45 to 50. Fayetteville Flour 5 75 to 6 25. Some few sales of Lumber at 8 to 9 50 for Edging, 5 for Wide, and 6 for Scantling. Timber dull at 3 to 6 50 for Mill.—Turpentine, Virgin 2 30 to 2 37; Yellow 2 to 2 05; Hard 1 to 1 05. Spirits 20½. Tar 1 35 to 1 37.

At Cheraw, Cotton 4 to 5¾, principal sales at 5¼ to 5¾. Sales of the week 611 bales; of the season 10,144 bales. Bacon 6 to 7½. Corn 42 to 45. Flour 4 50 to 5.

Cotton at Augusta 4½ to 6. At Columbia 4 to 6¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 4¾ to 7. Corn 55 to 60. Flour 6 25 to 6 50.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,192,290 bales, against 1,531,884 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 16.—Schr. Marion from Little River, S. C. 17.—Brig Fox from Martinique and St. Thomas; Schr. Charles Mills from New York. 18.—Schr. White Oak from Matanzas. 19.—Schr. Olive from New York.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE next Session of the Cumberland Academy will commence on Thursday the 6th day of July next. The Board are happy to inform the public, that this Institution seems to be in a prosperous condition, and that in the amount of patronage and popularity which it has already received, they have fully realized their former expectations. The Board also feel happy to inform the public, that active and efficient steps are being taken to secure to this Institution still more enlarged Academical facilities, such as will fully meet the wants of the public in such an Institution.

The Board are sorry that the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., who has accepted an appointment to the Principal charge of the Cumberland Academy, has been detained from entering on said charge much longer than he at first anticipated, by circumstances beyond his or our control. Dr. Colton is still under promise to this Board, which we shall expect him to fulfil, unless peculiar circumstances connected with his present situation should cause him to consider it his duty to remain, in which case the Board will lose no time in taking the most efficient steps to secure a competent Principal to take charge of our Academy. For the present, our Institution will be conducted by the same efficient Instructer who had charge of it during the former part of this year.

By order of the Board.

A. D. CAMPBELL,
HENRY ELLIOT,
Committee.

The North Carolinian will copy 3 times, and forward account to Henry Elliot, Esq., President of the Board.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL FARM, 4 miles from Fayetteville, well wooded and watered.

—ALSO—

100 cords seasoned Pine wood, and a few cords of Oak wood.

I. WETMORE.

June 26. 21-4w

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to M. C GARDNER, in 1846 and 1847, will please call and make payment by the 4th day of July next. If they fail to do so, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

M. C. GARDNER.

Moore county, June 22. 21tf

LAGRANGE ACADEMY.

THE operations of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July next, under the management and tuition of Mr. F. McLeod, a gentleman highly competent, and of some six or eight years experience in teaching.

The course of study in this Institution is extensive, and well adapted to sound mental training.

Young men will be prepared, if they desire it, to enter the Junior Class in any of our Colleges.

The location of the Academy is near the Stage Road, direct from Fayetteville

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received—Super brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; English Cassimeres; Tween Coatings and Drillings; the latest Satin and fancy Marseilles Vesting; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; super Navigate Coat, Vest, and Pantaloon Buttons; Silk, Gilt, Lagrion and Pearl Do.; Dress Trimmings; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Superior Ale; Bacon, Lard and Groundnuts; Pale Madras, Jaconet and Swiss do; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Tatted and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Lawns; Bonnet, Lutestring and Satin Ribbons; wide and black Silk Vests; Berage and Silk Scarfs; and Satin de Mode and Silk Lace Capes; Gilt and Jet Lace Cuffs; Hamburgh embroidered Collars; Mock Guipure, Silk Lace and Cotton Edgings; Cotton Laces; Parasols and Sun Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. 130tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

2000 CASKS Fresh Unleached Thomaston LIME, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 15, 1848. 98tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CAMPBELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will attend to Collecting Claims and Consignments of Produce, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Sept. 25, 1847. 81-1y

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Cut Glass, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Snuffs, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 64 South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Orders promptly executed and punctually forwarded. 1847. 67tf

Are you Insured!

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, and are prepared to issue Policies on favorable terms. The Company is composed of the most wealthy and responsible citizens of New York, and has a Capital of $200,000, invested in the most secure manner, and is conducted on the principle of mutual protection, the profits of the business being divided annually among the insured. Persons wishing to effect insurance on their lives, will find it to their interest to call on the Agents of this Company, as the rates are low, and the business will be transacted on liberal terms.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1848. 93tf

ATLAS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, CONN.

E. J. & A. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1848. 93tf

FAYETTEVILLE INSURANCE CO.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Located, State of Connecticut.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Merchandize, Produce, &c., in Fayetteville and vicinity, on favorable terms.

A. MALLETT & HUSKE.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1848. 93tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Agent of the Etna Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

Is prepared to effect Insurance on Buildings, Merchandize, Produce, &c., in Fayetteville and vicinity, on favorable terms.

D. McNEILL, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1848. 93tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

MR. J. HOWARD will receive pupils on the Piano Forte, Guitar and Violin, at his residence, Hay street, Fayetteville.

Jan. 1, 1848. 93tf

Chills and Fever. Ague and Fever.

DOCT. STRONG'S PILLS

ARE recommended to the public as the best preparation in use, for the above diseases.

They have been used by the Proprietor for a number of years in his practice, without failing to effect a cure in a single instance; and, at the solicitation of many of his friends, he has been induced to put them up in boxes with printed directions, so that they may be able to use them without consulting him personally.

The following certificate from William Faison, Esq., is one of many which the Proprietor can offer:—

August 24th, 1847.

Sir: Having been informed that you intend to eradicate your Febrifuge Pills and Mixture beyond the range of your immediate practice, I take pleasure in testifying to their excellence.—They have been used in many cases in my family, with the most decided success. In several instances, which the patient was to all appearances entirely hopeless, they failed not to produce an effectual cure. We therefore feel no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as a most excellent family medicine, and hope that they may meet with the success which they deserve.

Yours respectfully, WM. FAISON.

These Pills contain neither Mercury or Arsenic, but are purely vegetable. Each box contains 36 Pills, and they are warranted to effect a cure if used according to the directions. Price 75 cts.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1848. 15-6m

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FOR SALE.

FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 1, 1848. 130f

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do, Furniture Prints, fancy do, Mousselde-Laines, Printed Cashmeres, Bleached Pard. 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen, Bleached Sorting, *fine* unbleached do, Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks, Mexican Sick Stripes, Cartridge 6s, 8 bush, Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking, Cotton Batts, black and colld Norias, Fancy Ribbons, 5-4 Straddle Shawls, 5-4 Merino de Laines, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do, Worsted Plaid, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Brandt's Sch. do, Cotton do, Mermad Shirts, Gents' Suspenders, Wade Cotton Hose, sale colld do, Gents' Gloves, Silk do, Coats' White and colld Spool Cotton, Marshall's White and black Bee Wax Thread, Lace Veiling, Darning Cotton, figd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Boot Suspender do, Artificial Flowers, superior fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, 8-4 and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Pulverized, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

100 sacks Laverpool SALT,
50 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
25 hhds St Croix, P. Rican & N. O. Sugars,
Loaf Sugar,
200 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
5 tons Sweden Iron,
1 case Wrapping Paper,
500 kegs White Lead, assd,
25 boxes No 6 and 8 Tobacco Pipes,
2 cases Window Glass, assd sizes,
Window Sash, Blinds and Doors,
Tobacco, in boxes, Leaf, Crossed, and Pounded Sugar,
1 Case Gold Leaf,
1 Do. Do. Gilt Paper,
200 dozen Pearl Buttons,
2 cases Wool Cards,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Cotton Yarn,
12 bbls Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Rifle, Buck, Duck, Cap, Cartridge, Patty, Sand, Shot and Black Tea, Connecticut, Mixed, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Raisins, Currants, Pitt and Hollow Ware, Teas, Preserved Ginger, Cotton, Oil and Oil Cloths, Crackers and Cheese, Scythe Stones, Shovels, Forks, Rivets, Steel, Barrel Churns, Cognac, Pure Peach Brandy, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Jamaica, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Eggs, Grand Rope.

Persons Goods having been purchased for Cash, we are enabled to sell on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

HAVING removed to and permanently located himself in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of this place and vicinity. He is prepared to perform all operations upon the teeth, according to the most approved principles and practice of the profession, and is confident that his long experience in the practice of Dentistry will enable him to perform operations with skill and success. He will also attend to the insertion of Artificial Teeth on Gold Plates, Pivots, &c., and will endeavor to merit a liberal share of public patronage. All work done by him will be warranted to give satisfaction, and he will be found at his office, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, during the month of August.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1847. 76-3m

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

As a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In clobe and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is worth a dozen after disease has become confirmed in the system.

☞ The genuine Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Feb. 19, 1848. 7-4m

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 90f

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.

—ALSO, ON HAND,—

Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.

April 4, 1848. 90f

SPRING, 1848.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of

Foreign and Domestic

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at very *reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *ruinous sacrifices*, at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash*, and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends*, and the public generally, respectfully solicited.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 94tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Gingham and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, bleach'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De-Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress cloth,
Bonnet, Cap and Fatleta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 4 to 12.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash*, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

Fayetteville, N. C. March 20, 1848. 7-tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep on hand a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Patterns attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 80tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

J. & T. WADDILL.

HAY STREET.

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

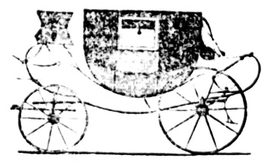
25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 bbls. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels Alum do,
5 tons Sweden and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
40 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 3d day of July next, the Lot and Dwelling on Gillespie street, at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq., on a credit of 6 and 12 months, with interest.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

May 15, 1848. 15ts

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.

March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum, TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores No. 3 in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Compantes and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing extinders, making cans, drums, &c. &c. He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had in the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglass's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 5tf

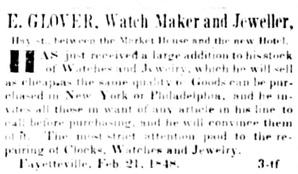
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.

Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions. All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are

The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat)
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz. All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at the place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan 29, 1848 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

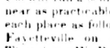
IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursday; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 8-tf

Semi-Weekly Line

For Freight or Passage.



THE Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville, now at Wilmington, will be ready at any time to bring up Goods which may be left. Thankful for former and desirous of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or traveling our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8-tf

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July 1847. 71tf

HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

MEDICINE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,

Druggist and Apothecary,

CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine

Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,

Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.

Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.

SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c.; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Turn Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1500tf

DR. CRAIN'S

Spino Abdominal Supporter,

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,

FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER,

Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

Under the Lafayette Hotel.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 1000tf

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb 14, 1848. 2-tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine, for sale low by

SHAW & GARDNER.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 100-tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil, Varnish, Brushes, Putty, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Feb 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Chronic Ophthalmia or Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Sore Legs, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Stricture, Dropsy, Female Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Obstructions of the Urinary Organs, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Uterine Diseases, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Affections of the Throat, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Affections of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood.

THIS class of diseases now is widely known and generally admitted to arise from the above cause, and to require for their cure a remedy which shall act directly upon the blood, and through it upon the various organs of the body. In the selection of such a remedy, the public may rest assured that Sands' Sarsaparilla has been prepared with the utmost skill which long experience, great facilities, and a thorough knowledge of the best remedies can give. Hence the superior excellence which this medicine has attained over all others of the kind, and the unparalleled success which has attended its use in all parts of the country. Many certificates might be published, but the proprietors deem it unnecessary, as the article is now extensively known, and its merits established by the most unequivocal proof. Those who have used it need no assurance of its value, and those who have not, can rely implicitly upon the statements of their neighbors and friends who have tested its virtues. Let it be remembered that this is the only preparation of Sarsaparilla which has ever been introduced to the public, that has not proved worthless or nearly so. Many have been induced to purchase and try the various Sarsaparillas which have been puffed before the public, only to be disappointed and disgusted with them. Sands' Sarsaparilla is offered to the public with the confidence that it will prove itself worthy of a fair trial, and that it will be found to be all that is claimed for it.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 100-y

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.

March 1, 1848. 5-4m

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,

50 bbls Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together will all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.

May 22, 1848. 14tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and wherever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

CAPE FEAR

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the reduced freights. She draws but 2½ inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-tf

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,

1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by

SHAW & GARDNER,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1848. 100-tf

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, unabridged, for only $8; originally published at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.

Brown's Quarterly Reports, 4 vols.

Clarke's Decisions.

Mansfield's History of the Mexican War; new work, containing the whole history of the war. $1 25.

Ten Thousand a Year, 2 vols.

Sylvester Sound the Submarine, 1 vol. 50.

Chateau Skeletons, 2d Series, 50.

For Sale by

E. J. HALE.

March 14.

NEW BOOKS.

THE WAR AND ITS WARRIORS, illustrated, 50; Williams, the Hero of Scotland, 50; Christopher Columbus, 75; Camp Life of a Volunteer, 25; Mrs. Ingersoll's Address, 15; The Dream Land and Sacred Harp, Alternative, 25; Tales of the Genesee, 25; together with a variety of Blank Books received this day.

March 27. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilcox's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols, very cheap.

The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations, 2 large vols.

Bancroft's History of the U. S., 3 vols.

Cooper's Naval History.

Fremont's